

CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM TO SUPPORT CHILD EX-COMBATANTS AND PREVENT RECRUITMENT OF CHILDREN BY ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS



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PART I: NARRATIVE REPORT

Executive Summary

The following report shows the impact achieved by the Support Program for Ex-Combatant Children and at Risk of Recruitment by Illegal Armed Groups (IAG), during the implementation phase 2009-2011, as well as the main results and accomplishments of specific activities during the July-September quarter of 2011. This Program is supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and is based on the continuation of activities implemented by the Program since its beginning in 2001.

It is worth mentioning that USAID/IOM have identified the need to implement a new phase of joint work, for the 2012-2014 period, in order to strengthen the transition process and transference of the knowledge and experience of the USAID/IOM Program. For this purpose, the acquired knowledge will be systematized, as well as the assistance routes, lessons learned and recommendations in general regarding the process, as an input for the different entities at national, departmental and local level, in charge of facing the challenge of offering assistance to disengaged CH&A and prevent the recruitment of children by IAG.

Within the framework of the 2009-2011 phase the support to the completion of the Specialized Assistance Program implemented by the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) since 1999 has continued, in order to strengthen the Policy on childhood and the Policy on Childhood Disengaged from Illegal Armed Groups (IAG). Likewise, recruitment prevention activities have been carried out with vulnerable communities and the Institutional Strengthening Component for the Colombianization of strategies, assistance models and other tools designed within the Framework of the Program has been reinforced.

Regarding the goals defined for each of the components (2009-2011), the Program included assistance to at least 1.200 disengaged CH&A who would enter the ICBF Program for the first time; the vocational training of 90% of the assisted disengaged CH&A; access to employment opportunities for 70% of the assisted CH&A; the participation of 12.000 CHA&Y in recruitment prevention activities, and the strengthening of Colombian institutions in charge of implementing Program components.

To this respect, it is possible to show the following achievements: 864 disengaged CH&A that entered the Program were assisted; 880 employment opportunities were generated for disengaged CHA&Y within the Program; 6.141 vocational training spaces were opened for disengaged CHA&Y and at risk of recruitment; 192.239 CHA&Y have participated in recruitment prevention activities, and approximately 1.148 institutions were strengthened through the Colombianization component.

The assistance figures for CH&A entering the Specialized Assistance Program are lower than the proposed goal; however, these entries do not depend directly on the activities implemented by the USAID/IOM Program. In this respect, it is important to specify that the CH&A that entered the Program had access to formal education programs, healthcare, psychosocial assistance, family

reunification, vocational training, and access to employment opportunities. Regarding the figures for the recruitment prevention activities, the USAID/IOM Program carried out activities for the strengthening and implementation of Public Policies and the application of the Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps methodology (MVRO), and participated in national strategies headed by the Colombian Government, which allowed the expansion of Program coverage and the impact of the established goals.

Part of the results of the assistance component were the institutionalization of methodologies such as the Family guidelines, Psychosocial Assistance Tools, Comprehensive Marketing and Business Administration Module (MIMA), Manual for Assistance in Crisis, and Strategies to Prevent the Consumption of Psychoactive Substances (SPA), and the strengthening of the transference process of some of these initiatives to the ICBF.

During the 2009-2011 period began the awareness raising process that allowed the positioning of the assistance to disengaged CHA and recruitment prevention issues in the Public Agenda. Through this process, Public Policy activities were improved through the creation of the National Committee for Recruitment Prevention (CIPR) and the implementation of the CONPES 3673 on “Policy to Prevent the Recruitment and Use of CH&A by illegal armed groups and organized criminal groups”, which establishes the need to guarantee and exercise rights and to create protective environments. Likewise, Departmental, municipal and local strengthening processes were implemented, including Afro and indigenous communities, through systematization and transference processes of tools, methodologies and experiences.

Considering the profile of the CH&A that have been entering the Program, it is noteworthy that this reporting period (July-September 2011) reflects the trend in terms of recruitment by IAG. Out of the 53 entries, 74% (39) disengaged from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) group, 15% (8) from the National Liberation Army, and 11% (6) from the Emerging Criminal Bands (BACRIM). Regarding gender and ethnicity, 70% (37) are boys, 30% (16) are girls, 8% (4) are Afro-Colombian, 9% (5) are indigenous, and 83% (44) are mestizo.

For the months of July and September, the main departments of recruitment were Antioquia and Caqueta. Although recruitment activities persist in the Pacific Region (Tumaco and Buenaventura) and in the Department of Antioquia (Caceres and Ituango), the main recruitment activities were registered in the Eastern Region of the Country: Arauquita (Arauca), San Jose del Guaviare (Guaviare) and Vista Hermosa (Meta).

Regarding the assistance offered through the Specialized Program, the institutional modality covered 44% of the CH&A currently in the Program (481), the Family Settings modality covered 54%, while 2% of the assisted CH&A are in the protection network.

The prevention component continued strengthening the implementation of public policies to prevent recruitment, as well as social investment and public education strategies and initiatives. It is important to mention that one of the greatest impacts of the USAID/IOM (2009-2011) intervention lays on the formulation activities and on the implementation of public policies that were jointly elaborated by all segments and sectors of society, at departmental, municipal, and community level.

Likewise, the MVRO have allowed further identification of risks and the elaboration of strategic plans in the different beneficiary communities, to counteract the conditions that foster recruitment of CH&A by IAG, and promote protection factors for these vulnerable populations.

During this period, 9.219 CH&A participated in recruitment prevention processes. Out of those, 1.094 benefitted from the activities implemented within the framework of the Displaced Children and Orphan's Fund (DCOF), focusing intervention activities in the Departments of Choco, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño and South of Tolima.

Also, the Institutional Strengthening Process for Colombianization continues reporting considerable progress. During this quarter, activities implemented with the National Ombudsman continued as follows: (i) Human Rights School; (ii) the project to Prevent Commercial Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, Trafficking in Persons, and Recruitment of CH&A; (iii) the Characterization project of Violence and Sexual Exploitation of CH&A within the Armed Conflict and out of it, and of the Institutional Capacity in the Departments of Arauca and Guainía, to Prevent and Guarantee Access to Justice for Victims.

This joint effort shows the impact of the USAID/IOM Program on entities such as the National Ombudsman, responsible for ensuring the effectiveness of human rights in the Colombian State.

Finally, the Program supported the implementation of the "Tu Voz Cuenta" (Your Voice Counts) Music Tour of the Hip Hop artist George Martinez. The tour was financed with United States Government Funds through its agencies: Public Affairs Section – PAS, Narcotics Affairs Section – NAS and USAID, with IOM's technical accompaniment. This initiative showed IOM's capacity to join efforts with local actors, private organizations, government entities, departmental institutions, private sector organizations, the education sector, among others, in order to promote initiatives oriented to prevent the recruitment of CH&A by IAG.

1. Context

During the third quarter of 2011, several processes took place in the political, social, economic and cultural aspects, nationwide.

At political level, it is pertinent to mention that the first year of the Administration of President Santos' took place this quarter. During this period, the country was able to move forward in the approval of the Victims' Law and in the launching of the lands restitution process, for which, as stated by Alejandro Reyes Posada, Government and country must take on five challenges if they want to think about a scenario that allows dreaming of reconciliation and peace in Colombia. Likewise, the Government must face challenges to overcome issues such as "insecurity, concentration of ownership, peasant informality, institutional weakness, and lack of rural development".¹

¹ Alejandro Reyes Posada: Three windows to peace special. Restitution of lands: five challenges. "We have to prevent the killing of peasants upon returning to their lands, redistribute rural property, legalize the property deeds of small owners, re-

Also worth noting are the re-establishment of relations with Venezuela and the economic recovery of the country, as positive factors of this government's first year. Regarding development figures, despite global economic turmoil, the President has stated that the economy will grow between 5.5% and 6% this year. Likewise, over the past 12 months, unemployment rates were the lowest in ten years (11.3%)². On the other hand, there were accusations of corruption in the Health Insurance Entities (EPS) and the Department of Tax and Customs (DIAN), as well as the mishandling of funds by the National Narcotics Department (DNE), increased debate regarding the reactivation of the guerrilla and BACRIM, criticism for the Higher Education Reform, and the carrying out of the Governors' Encounter in the city of Villavicencio, Meta (Colombia's eastern region), among others.

In addition, progress was made in the investigation of the so-called "carrusel de la contratación" (hiring scandal) in the capital district and of the "Agro Ingreso Seguro" in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Throughout the national territory, electoral campaigns for the election of governors, majors, departmental boards, municipal councils and local administration boards continued this quarter with expressions of violence and allegations of electoral fraud in some areas of the country. In this regard, the "El Colombiano" newspaper cites a report from the International Crisis Group: "Security threats come from three sources: Drug Trafficking, NIAG (new illegal armed groups) and guerrilla groups. While the responsibility for most of the incidents of 2011 remains unresolved, the FARC, and to a lesser extent the ELN and the People's Liberation Army (PLA), a smaller guerrilla group, will probably remain as the main perpetrators of violence against candidates and electoral infrastructure"³.

In the month of July and under the leadership of the High Council for Social and Economic Reintegration (ACRSE), the campaign "Mambru no va a la guerra" was launched, targeting 27 municipalities. The main event was held in Plaza de Bolívar in Bogotá, as part of the activities the Colombian Government is implementing to prevent the use and recruitment of CHA&Y by Illegal Armed Groups. In August, the United Nations proposed a campaign to protect 25 indigenous towns in Colombia from possible extinction and the national government disseminated the progress achieved in the National Standards of Humanitarian Demining.

Regarding security, confrontations between IAG continue to be reported, highlighting situations like the one in Torbío, Department of Cauca (southern region). An attack to the municipality occurred in the month of July, destroying 460 houses, killing a candidate for council and the impact on children studying in the school near the police station. In Planadas, Tolima, several situations have occurred,

build the institutions of the sector and accelerate comprehensive development in these territories. One authorized explanation on the nuclear problem of the internal armed conflict and on the strategy implemented by the government to solve it".

²Santos stated in Chile that Colombia maintains its growth goal. The Presidents of Colombia and Chile signed economic integration agreements and a memorandum of understanding of association. Santos praised the achievements of the Pacific Alliance. <http://www.elpais.com.co/elpais/colombia/presidentes-chile-y-colombia-firman-acuerdos-integración>.

³El Colombiano en:

http://www.elcolombiano.com/BancoConocimiento/C/conflicto_armado_colombiano_bajo_ojos_extranjeros/conflicto_armado_colombiano_bajo_ojos_extranjeros.asp

⁴<http://rcanariaddhhcolombia.blogspot.com/2011/08/asesinan-una-menor-en-el-tame-arauca-y.html>

⁵ Instituto de Medicina Legal y Ciencias Forenses: www.medicinalegal.gov.co

such as combats between the guerrilla and the public force, the explosion of a device in the urban area, and the closing of the road to the municipality of Ataco. Likewise, attacks by the FARC to the main road Medellin- Atlantic Coast, combats between Aguilas Negras and Los Paisas in the municipalities of Montelibano and Tierralta (Northern Region of Colombia), as well as the strengthening of the BACRIM in the Department of Chocó were reported.

Regarding childhood, during this quarter, the referendum to punish rapists and abusers with up to with life sentence was not approved, generating public debates between supporters and opponents; likewise, incidents that involve violations to the rights of children occurred this quarter such as: the kidnapping of Nohora Valentina, daughter of the Major of Fortul, Arauca, the murdering of a four-year-old boy in Bosa, Bogota, and the assault to disabled children in the city of Cali. The Amnesty International Report for the month of September stated that girls are used as war trophies within the framework of the Colombian conflict, and denounces the death of indigenous children from undernourishment in the municipality of Puerto Gaitan (Meta), as well as the assassination of a 14-year-old girl and her 17 year old sister, wounded in the Municipality of Tame-Arauca⁴ in the beginning of August.

The last Forensic Report⁵ states that three (3) CH&A are killed every day, 38 are victims of domestic violence, 65 are wounded in the streets, and 47 suffer sexual violence, in addition to the sub-registration of information which is calculated to be of about 70%

Finally, it is worth noting that during the July-September 2001 quarter, the country enjoyed the cultural festivals of San Juan and San Pedro in the Departments of Huila and Tolima respectively. Likewise, the FIFA Sub20 Soccer World Cup was held in Colombia, which framed the carrying out of a sports encounter between victims of landmines and retired soccer players, prior to the inauguration ceremony, raising awareness on the population affected by armed violence in the country.

2. Results during the quarter

Chart No. 1. Assistance offered through the Program⁶

Indicators	This quarter (January– March 2011)	Accumulated 2009-2011	Accumulated 2001- 2008	Accumulated since 2001	Comments
Former Child Soldiers	53	865*	4.079	4.944	The program assisted 53 new beneficiaries. 74% (39) of the CH&Y disengaged from the FARC, 15% (8) from ELN, 11% (6) from BACRIM. According to gender composition 70% (37) of

					the new beneficiaries are boys and 30% (16) girls. On ethnic composition 8% (4) of disengaged children are Afro-Colombians, 9% (5) are indigenous and 83% (44) are “mestizos”.
Employment Opportunities	2	880	1.702	2.582	Two disengaged youth , beneficiaries from the SER strategy, were employed in IOM’s stand in the Home Fair. National companies from the fields of commerce, leather, shoes, producers, importers, distributors, among others, attended this fair, allowing our beneficiary youth to acquire and/or increase their customer service and marketing experience.
Vocational skills training	155	6.141	4.310	10.451	A total number of 155 disengaged youth referred by ICBF received vocational skills training from SENA.
Access to education	53	864	3.734	4.598	After the educational needs evaluation of the youth, 100% of the new disengaged CH&Y accessed to education. Currently, 55% of the CH&Y are in primary grades, 32% of the CH&A are in high school, while 13% were registered with non schooling.
Access to health services	53	864	3.825	4.689	The general health evaluation was given to all 53 new beneficiaries. 506 CH&Y are currently within the Program. 32 dentist appointments were registered as well as 53 appointments with

					general practitioner and one appointment with specialist.
Family reunification	8	223	787	1.010	8 CH&A returned to their families. Program implementers held 14 family meetings in the cities of Cali, Bucaramanga, Manizales, Pereira and Villavicencio. In these spaces, 160 youth had contact with their families or support groups through family intervention and integration activities.
Children & Youth beneficiaries participating in Recruitment Prevention activities	9.219	192.239	42.321	234.560	A total number of 9.219 CH&Y participated in activities to prevent recruitment. The main activities focused on MVRO, public policy, training sessions with youth clubs, rural youth programs, and complementary education. 1.094 CH&A benefited through initiatives implemented within DCOF's framework. See Attachment No. 1.
Teachers & Civil Servants beneficiaries participating in Recruitment Prevention activities	30	20.832	4.478	25.310	30 teachers participated in the project to supporting three institutions of Victoria in Nariño and Jardin de Sucumbios in Putumayo. The initiative seeks to identify the risks and vulnerabilities, to which CHA&Y are exposed in these territories, as well as to design necessary PREVENTION measures. See Attachment No. 1.

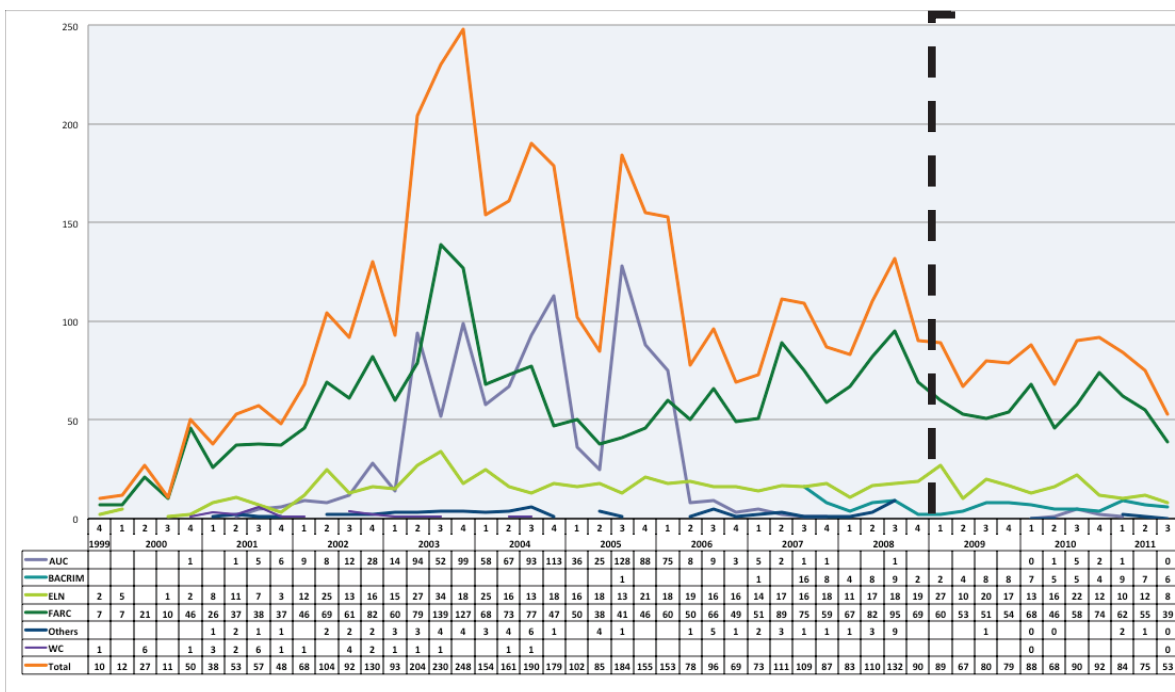
Institutions strengthened	14	1.148	12	1.160	14 educational institutions benefited with the transference MVRO methodology within the projects implemented in Lorica (Córdoba), San José del Guaviare (Guaviare) and the project with Fundación Mi sangre. See Attachment No. 1.
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* As a highlight, the ICBF reported during this period one additional entry for the previous quarter. Which means that for the second quarter of the year the total amount of entries reached to 75 CH&A.

3. Trends and Characterization of Program Beneficiaries 7

For the July-September 2001 period, 53 CH&A entered the Assistance Program for Disengaged Children. To date, the Program has assisted a total of 4.741 CH&A since 1999.

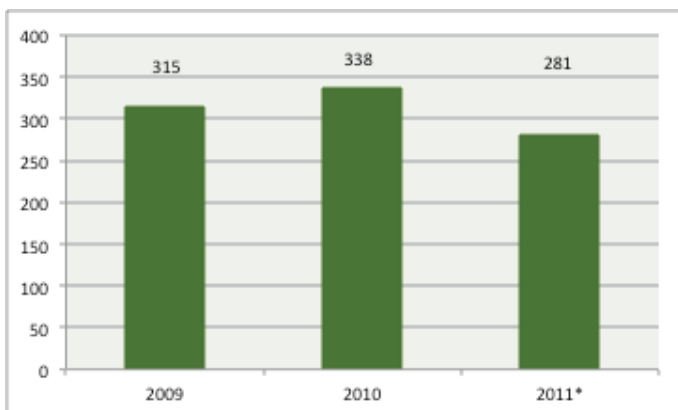
Graph No. 1: Program Beneficiaries Vs. Illegal Armed Groups



During this third quarter of the year, an important decrease was registered in the number of children entering the Program. Similar numbers had not been registered since the first quarter of 2001. On the other hand, FARC prevails as the illegal armed group of origin for most of the CH&A that entered the

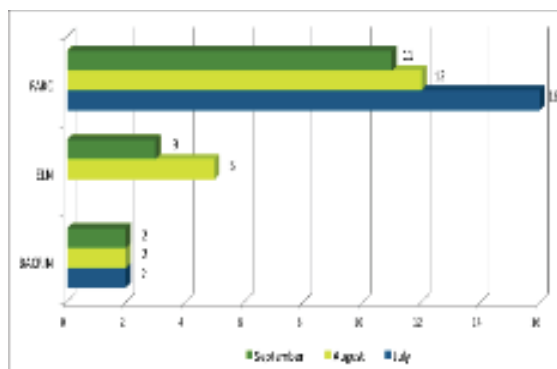
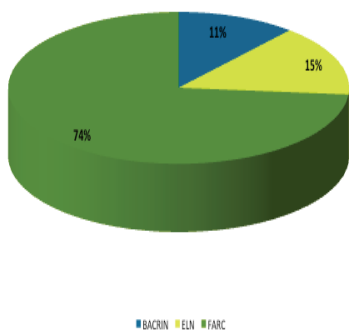
program this quarter. Only three IAG appear as sources of recruitment this quarter: FARC, ELN and BACRIM.

Graph No. 2. Cumulative Entries per Year (2009-2011)
Data for 2011*: Estimation based on the year's entries average



Even though the year has not ended, due to the decrease on the number of children entering the Program, an estimation based on the average of entries registered during 2011 was developed. Graph No. 2, shows a comparison among the entries registered in the past three years (2009-2011). If the trend continues to show a downturn, 2011 entries will be under the target of three hundred CHA&Y per year.

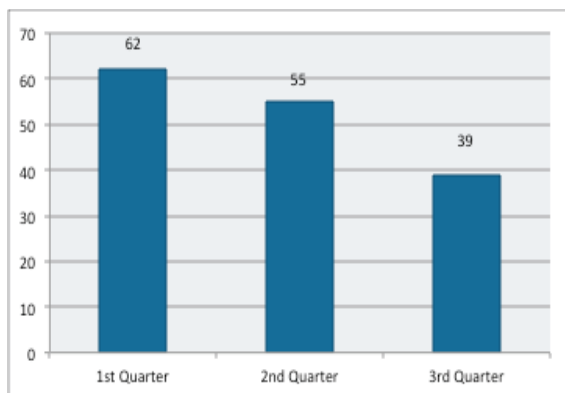
Graph No. 3. Illegal Armed Group of Origin -Third Quarter of 2011 (Analysis by Month)



For this period, 74% of the entries correspond to CHA&Y disengaged from the FARC, 15% from the ELN and 11% from BACRIM. Now, regarding the IAG of origin, a higher number of entries from the FARC were registered in the month of July, which decreased in the months of August and September. No entries were registered for ELN in July, but the numbers increased in August. Meanwhile, the BACRIM, with lower participation, shows a stable trend regarding the number of CHA&Y that disengage from that IAG for the months of July, August and September. In general, percentages remain stable with regards to illegal armed groups of origin, especially in the case of FARC and ELN (last quarter 73% of the CHA&Y disengaged from FARC and 16% from ELN). In the case of the BACRIM, the numbers show a slight increase; last quarter the group's participation was 9% (however, the first quarter of the year registered that 11% of disengaged children came from BACRIM), which leads us to conclude that an average of 10% of the CH&A that entered the program during 2011 disengaged from BACRIM.

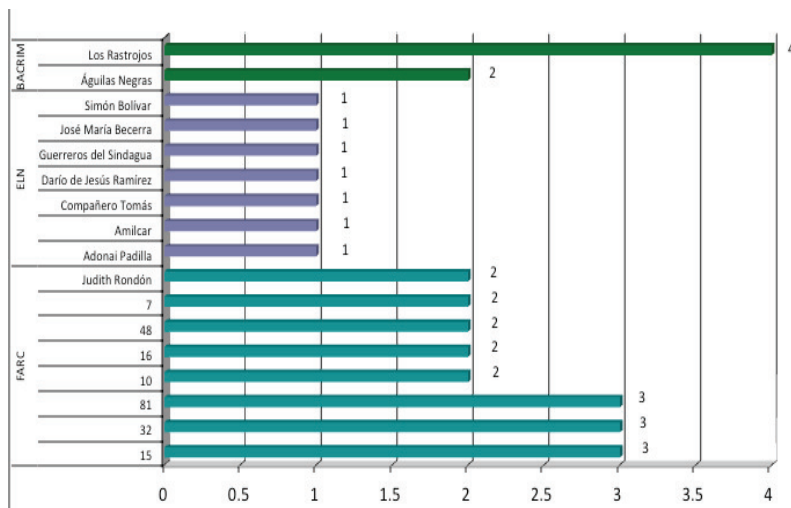
Graph No. 4. FARC: Analysis by Quarter of Program Entries during 2011

Although percentages remain stable with regards to illegal armed groups of origin, (as the FARC continue to be the main Illegal Armed Group of origin of disengaged CH&A entering the program). However, absolute numbers, show some interesting changes for analysis in the case of the FARC.



According to Graph No. 4, during the three quarters of the year, a decrease in the number of children disengaged from the FARC is evident, given that for the first quarter of the year, a total of 62 CH&A disengaged from FARC were registered, 55 for the second quarter, and only 39 for this third quarter.

Graph No. 5. Main Fronts of Disengagement of CH&A Entering the Program

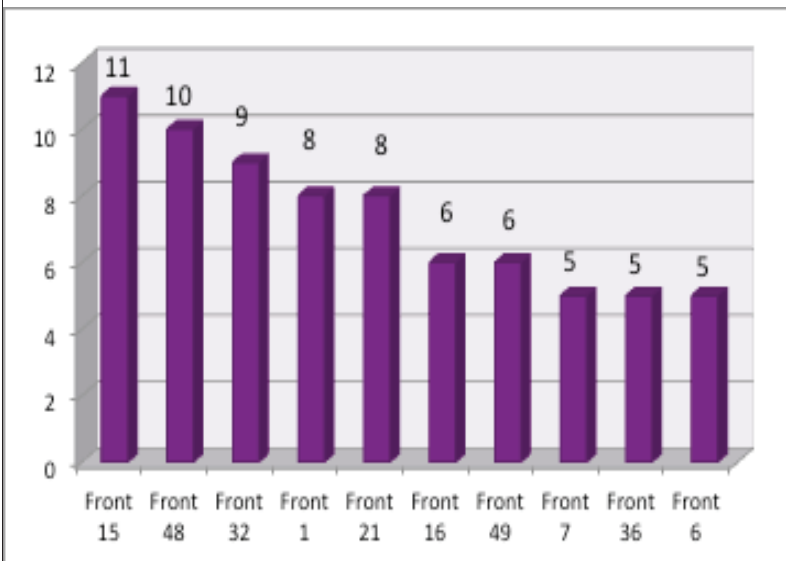


This quarter, information regarding the fronts of origin shows greater dispersion, especially for the case of the FARC. Main fronts of disengagement during the third quarter of the year correspond to: Farc 48 (Nariño), Farc 7 (Meta), Farc 16 (Vichada) and Farc 10 (Arauca).

New FARC Fronts of origin were reported also this quarter as Front No. 32 (Nariño), No. 10 (Meta), No. 16 (Vichada). In the

case of the ELN, numbers show high dispersion (one child per front) and reference of new fronts in almost all cases reported this period, with the exception of Front Jose Maria Becerra from which one child disengaged last quarter. Regarding the BACRIM, the Aguilas Negras and Los Rastrojos remain as the groups where most adolescents disengaged from. For this quarter, the two girls that disengaged from Los Rastrojos were recruited in Chocó and Antioquia; In the case of the Aguilas Negras, CH&A disengaged from this IAG were recruited in Nariño (3) and Valle del Cauca (1).

Graph No. 6. Top 10 Fronts of Disengagement of CH&A Entering the Program in 2011

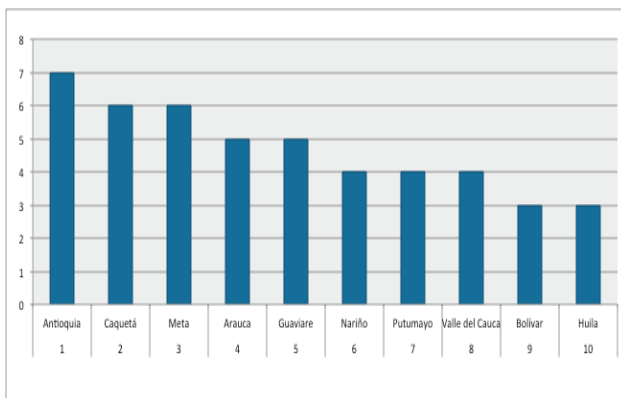


In spite of the high dispersion regarding fronts of disengagement, for 2011, a trend is observed with regard to a continuous disengagement of CH&A from Fronts 15 (Caquetá), 48 (Nariño) and Front 32 (Nariño), that is why these fronts are reported as the top three fronts of disengagement.

In addition, Fronts 1 (Vichada), 21 (Tolima) and 16 (Vichada) were also identified as fronts where CH&A disengaged from throughout the year.

A. Recruitment Characterization

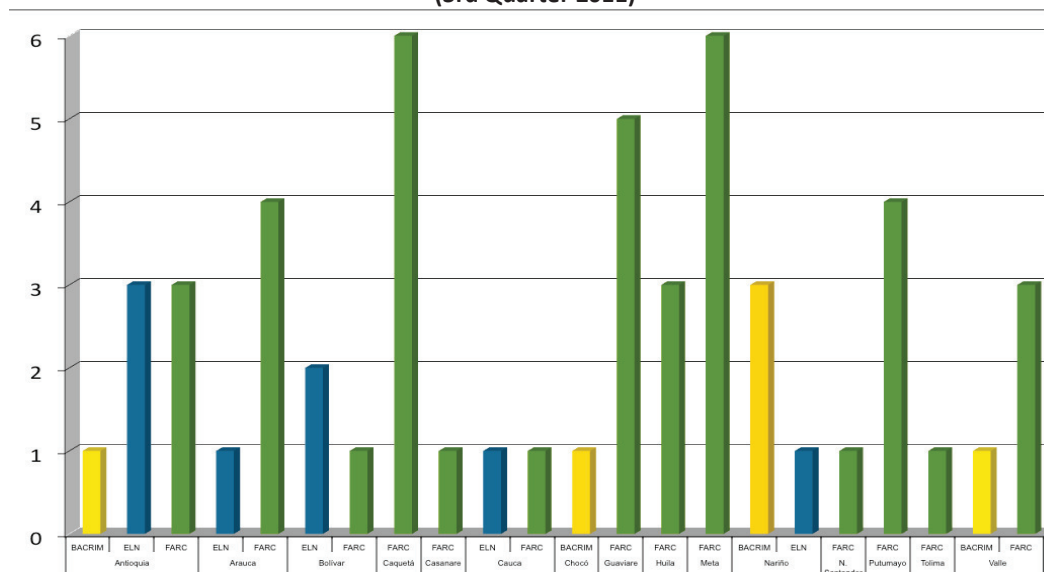
**Graph No. 7. Top 10 Departments of Recruitment of CH&Y
Quarter 3 -2011**



Due to the low number of CH&A entering the Program this quarter, a lesser number of departments of recruitment were also reported. For the second quarter of the year recruitment of minors occurred in 20 departments of the country, while for the third quarter only 15 were reported. In spite of this, the trend with regard to Antioquia and Caquetá being the departments with higher recruitment rates was resumed. However, three departments are climbing up the top ten list of Departments of recruitment in the Country⁸:

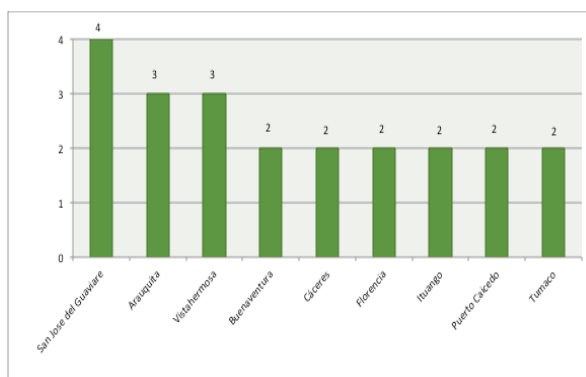
Meta (3rd Place), Arauca (4th place), and Guaviare (5th place). These three departments did not occupy the first spots in the list in previous quarters. On the other hand, a change in the trend is shown with regard to the departments of Cauca and Tolima, given that these two departments occupied the first two places of the list last quarter, but appear in number 11 and 15 respectively for this quarter. Up to date (during 2011), the Departments with higher rates of CH&Y recruitment were: Antioquia, Caquetá and Cauca with over 24 cases reported.

**Graph No. 8. Department of Recruitment by IAG
(3rd Quarter 2011)**



As shown by Graph No.8, recruitment by more than one IAG occurred in six departments, as is the case of Antioquia (FARC, BACRIM and ELN), Arauca (ELN and FARC), Bolívar (ELN and FARC), Cauca (ELN and FARC), Nariño (BACRIM and ELN), Valle del Cauca (BACRIM and FARC). This factor sometimes affects perpetuity of recruitment in one area, especially in the cases of Antioquia, Nariño and Valle del Cauca. Likewise, the graph shows that for the departments of Caquetá, Guaviare, Meta, Putumayo and Huila the FARC is the operating IAG in these areas and that the pressure for CH&A is high.

Graph No. 9. Main Municipalities of Recruitment of CH&A

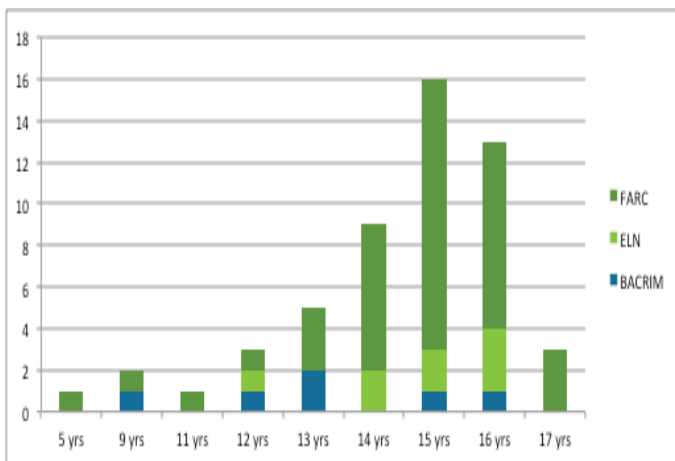


During this quarter, the recruitment of the 53 CH&A that entered the program occurred in 40 municipalities. In this sense, given the broad range of the information, the analysis focused on the nine municipalities with higher recruitment rates, namely: San José del Guaviare, Araucaria, Vistahermosa, Buenaventura, Cáceres, Florencia, Ituango, Puerto Caicedo and Tumaco.

For this quarter, although recruitment continues to focus in the Pacific Region (Tumaco and Buenaventura) and Antioquia (Caceres and Ituango), higher recruitment activity was reported for the eastern part of the Country: Araucaria, San José del Guaviare and Vista Hermosa. It is noteworthy that Ituango was one of the municipalities with higher recruitment rates last quarter, which shows that forced recruitment occurs in this area, especially due to the actions of ELN and FARC.

Graph No. 10. Age in which CH&A were recruited by IAG

(Based on the information provided by the CH&A that entered the Program during the Third quarter of 2011)

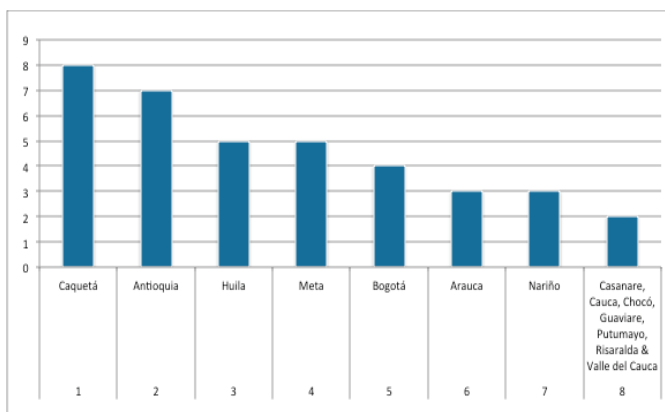


As per the information received, FARC recruited these children when they were between 5 and 17 years of age, however, most of children recruited by FARC joined the IAG when they were 14-16 years old. ELN in turn recruited adolescents between 12 and 16 years of age, showing greater pressure on adolescents. In the case of the BACRIM, CH&A disengaged from this IAG report that they were recruited when they were between 9 and 16 years of age. A variation appears regarding to the trend for the case of the 5 year-old boy recruited in 2001 and disengaged in 2006 from

FARC. This is the forth occasion in which a child at his five, is reported as being recruited by an IAG and then after disengaging entered the Program. The youngest recruitment case identified throughout the Program took place in 2009, when a child of only three years old was recruited by FARC.

B. Disengagement Characterization

Graph No. 11. Departments where CH&A disengaged from IAG

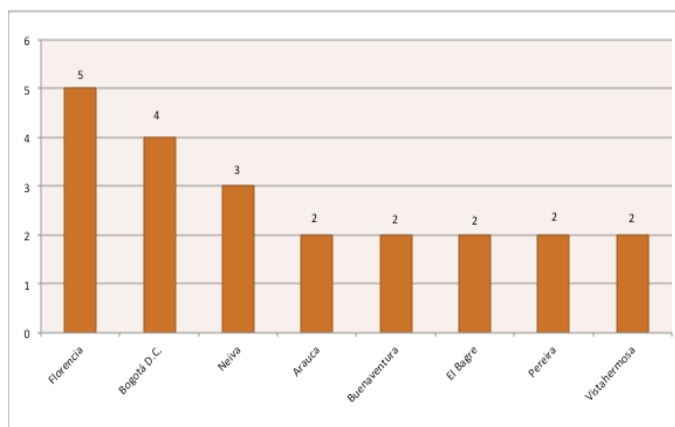


In general, the trend regarding departments of recruitment and disengagement is very similar, which is confirmed this period for the departments of Caquetá, Antioquia and Meta.

However, in the case of Huila, the number of disengagements is much higher than that of recruitments, which is why it occupies third place in the analysis of the main departments of disengagement. On the other hand, Bogotá is incorporated in

this ranking. Lastly, given that 7 departments showed two disengagements this period, they were all included last in the list. In addition, through a 2011 analysis it is worth to highlight that Antioquia, Tolima, Caquetá, Chocó, Huila and Cauca are up to date, the main department where CH&A disengaged from IAGs during the year.

**Graph No. 12 Main Municipalities of Disengagement of CH&A from Illegal Armed Groups.
(Top 10-Qtr III)**



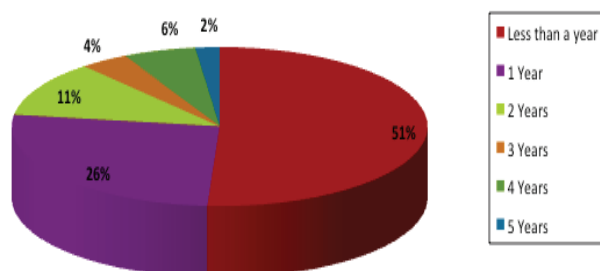
For this variable, high dispersion is evidenced through the reported figures. There are 39 municipalities reported as places of recruitment for the 53 CH&A that entered the Program this period. In this sense, the analysis is focused on the eight (8) main municipalities of recruitment reported this quarter.

When comparing municipalities of recruitment and disengagement for the third quarter of 2011, there is a match for the Municipality of Buenaventura, which

raises alerts with regard to forced recruitment of CH&A in this area of the country. It is worth mentioning that in the case of Bogotá, disengagements this quarter refer to two boys disengaged from BACRIM and two boys from the FARC. The cumulative data for 2011 shows Florencia (Caqueta), Calamar (Guaviare), Neiva (Huila), Planadas (Tolima), Puerto Asis (Putumayo), Bogotá, Cali (Valle del Cauca) and Ibagué (Tolima), as the main eight municipalities where CH&A were disengaged during the year.

C. Analysis on the CH&Y Recruited

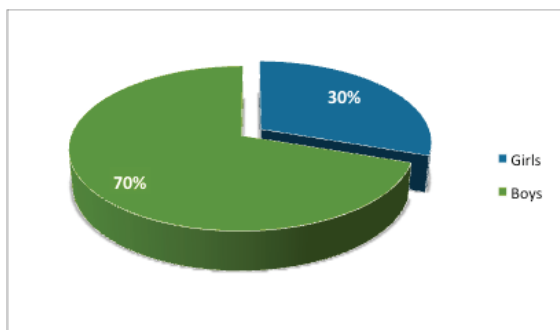
Graph No. 13. Time of Permanence of CH&Y in the Illegal Armed Groups



Out of the 53 CH&A that entered the Program this quarter, 51% remained in the Illegal Armed Group for less than a year, which coincides with the trend and previous analyses regarding this variable. In addition, 26% of the CH&Y remained in the IAG for over a year, and 11% remained over two years. This period, the case of a boy who remained in the IAG for 5 years was reported.

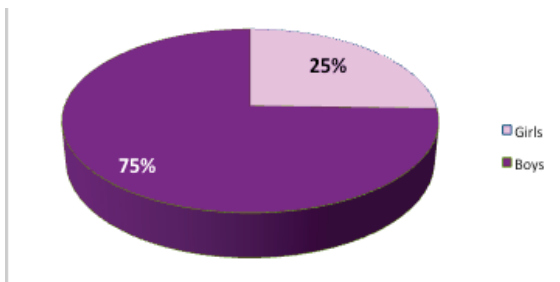
D. Program Gender Composition

Graph No. 14. Comparison between the Number of girls and boys that entered the Program this quarter



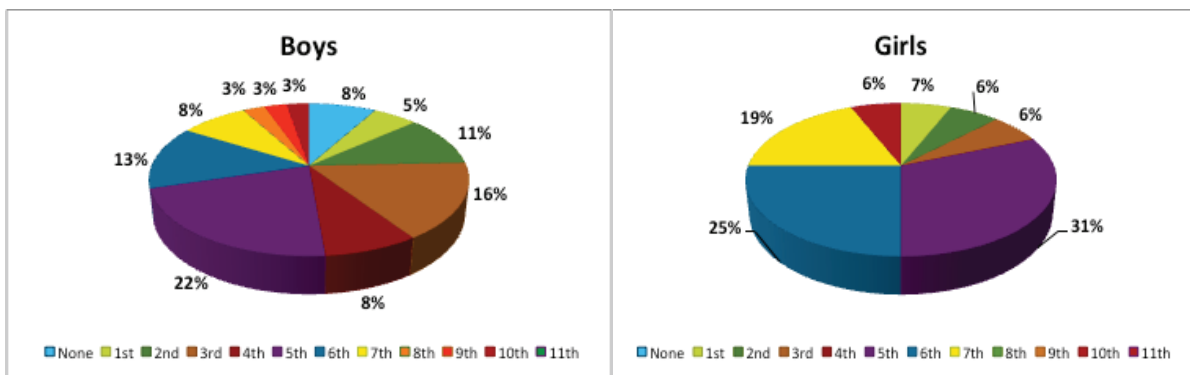
For the period of analysis, participation of girls in the program increased. After three quarters showing decreased participation, during this third quarter the participation of girls reached 30%, while the second quarter of the year reported only 19%. The FARC continue to be the IAG of origin of most of the girls (69%). Likewise, this quarter 19% of the girls disengaged from ELN and 13% from BACRIM.

Graph No. 15. Comparison between the Number of girls and boys that entered the Program during 2011



According to Graph No. 15, the participation of girls within the Program during 2011 corresponds to 25% while the participation of boys reached a 75%. When comparing the third quarter trend with the overall data for 2011, an upturn was identified for the third quarter of the year as aforementioned.

Graph No. 16. Education Level of the CH&A that Entered the Program this Quarter by Gender

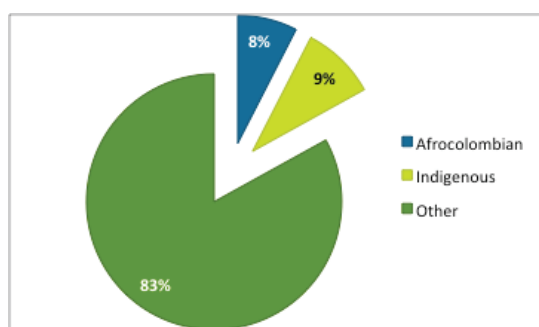


According to the girls' and boys' education level graphs, the educational level of boys is higher in elementary (62%) and lower in secondary (38%) compared to the girl's trend, who shows that 50% of

them had access to elementary and 50% to secondary school. This situation, points out that the girls who joined the Program during the third quarter of the year, had higher opportunities to access school taking into account that one of them even reached 11th grade and 6% of the boys had none access to school while all girls demonstrated some level of education.

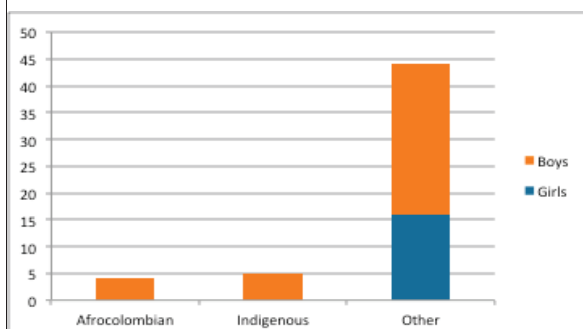
E. Program Ethnic Composition

Graph No. 17. Ethnic Distribution of the Program

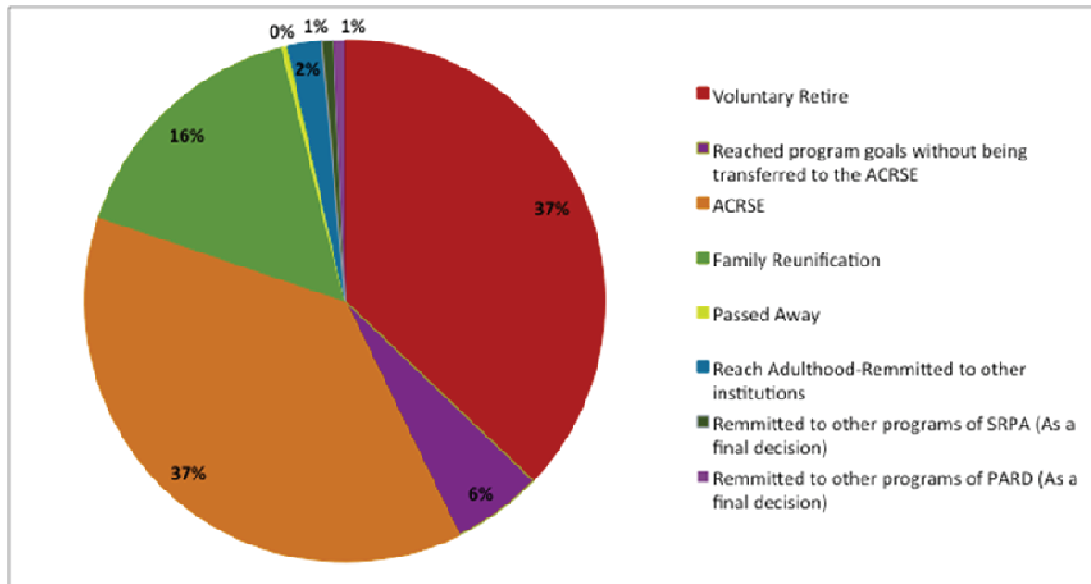


While the girls' participation increased this quarter, the participation of ethnic groups decreased considerably. Only 8% of the CH&A that entered the Program this quarter are Afro-Colombian and 9% are indigenous. (For the previous quarter, these numbers were 15% and 19% respectively). This situation could be justified by considering that most of the CH&A were recruited in Antioquia, Caquetá, Meta and Arauca.

Graph No. 18. Participation of Afro-Colombian and Indigenous CH&A by Gender



For the period of analysis, no Afro-Colombian or Indigenous girls entered the Program. This could be justified by both the low number of CH&A that entered the Program this quarter and by the low ethnic participation among these CH&A.



Graph No. 19. Reasons to leave the Program (2011)

For 2011, the same percentage is reported for those CH&A referred to the ACR and those who retired voluntarily (37%) while the third reason for leaving the Program corresponds to family reunification (16%).

4. Assistance Component Activities

The Consolidation Program to Support Former Child Soldiers and Prevent Recruitment of Children by Illegal Armed Groups (IAG) is implementing three strategies:

- Direct assistance to Underage Ex-Combatants: assistance activities will improve State and civil capacity to restore the rights of children, adolescents and youth victimized by IAG.
- Prevention Training in 150 Priority Municipalities: prevention activities will be consolidated into a program that uses policy change and mass education to re-shape public thinking in regards to recruitment of underage combatants by IAG.
- Institutional Strengthening for Colombianization: IOM will conduct an assessment of institutional needs for efficient and effective decentralization of program strategies and interventions.

To guarantee the implementation of the strategies during the quarter, ICBF and IOM developed the following specific activities:

1. JOINT PLAN

During implementation of the USAID/IOM Project, and within the institutional strengthening framework, the operational Joint Plans were elaborated with ICBF this quarter, as done annually, which

included and defined activities to be implemented, timeframes, resources and responsibilities. This joint strategy also involved the holding of periodical follow up meetings to identify difficulties and search for pertinent solutions.

The implementation of joint plans improved the assistance provided to CH&A in terms of family (elaboration of guidelines, model, and follow up methodology in the formulation stage), of launching new assistance guidelines and modalities, as is the case of Tutor Homes, of building post-program follow up mechanisms, as was done with the CROJ strategy, and in terms of coordination with other entities such as SENA, MEN, FNA, Techno-academies, among others.

During this period, numerous activities were implemented as follows:

- **Assistance to disengaged CH&A victims of sexual abuse:** Currently, the characterization instrument of sexual abuse in CH&A disengaged from the Colombian armed conflict, is already finalized. Once the characterization is completed, the Assistance Protocol for this population will be elaborated. The instrument includes:
 - Interviewer's Data.
 - Location of the person being interviewed.
 - Identification data of the CH&A object of the interview.
 - Socio-family characteristics of the CH&A.
 - Conditions regarding participation in IAG's or other groups.
 - Psychological evaluation – Self-evaluation Indicators.
 - Characteristics of the Sexual Violence Situation.

The technical teams will receive on-line training on the implementation of the instrument during the month of October.

- **Community Symbolic Reparation:** As a contribution from the USAID/IOM Program, reparation workshops have been implemented from a psychosocial and legal perspective, with the participation of CH&A, psychosocial teams from the Zone Centers, Implementing partners and Ombudsman teams. This will facilitate ICBF's contribution in the design of the Comprehensive Reparation guidelines for disengaged CH&A, within the framework of the Victims' Law.
- **Differential assistance to CH&A from indigenous communities:** During this period, the Transit Home and the Specialized Assistance Center (CAE) were launched for the assistance of indigenous CH&A disengaged from IAG. This represents significant progress in the differential assistance process, considering that the implementation of these modalities will contribute and provide input to assistance guidelines and tools for this target population. The process has been a participative one from the beginning and CH&A have expressed their needs as indigenous people. Some have proposed working around the use of symbols and signs, the differential use of language and space. Additionally, the Transit Home and the CAE are located in the rural area, thus the assistance approach is agriculturally-based.

- **The Trujillo Reconciliation Pilot Project:** The Childhood and Adolescence Policy was presented before the Municipal Council of Trujillo; it was unanimously approved and is now in the resource-allocation phase for its implementation. It is worth highlighting that the document was jointly elaborated by the persons hired for this purpose, with support from ICBF's Regional Office in Valle del Cauca and the Public Policies Office. Likewise, the Citizenship Training School is in its last weeks of implementation. Its itinerant characteristics have allowed the participation of CH&A from remote zones of the municipality, as well indigenous populations. Also, progress was made in the evaluation of youth and community initiatives for their implementation. The project has allowed the reconstruction of the social fabric of the municipality, closing the gap between victims and non-victims. Currently, the population accepts the acknowledgement of the condition of victims from a legal point of view. Psychosocially speaking, the project's contribution in overcoming said condition and generating convergence and meeting spaces around Childhood and Adolescence issues, is noteworthy.

Upon project completion, it is possible to highlight progress made regarding public policy, which includes the formulation of the Childhood and Adolescence Policy for the Municipality of Trujillo, the strengthening of grass root organizations of youth and mothers, (FAMI) the latter as the main caretakers of CH&A. This last strategy proved to be crucial for recruitment prevention from early childhood.

Another important result was the visibility of the differential approach for indigenous communities in the municipality. Members of these populations actively participated in processes and in the formulation of initiatives aimed at preserving their culture and addressing the problems that most affect CH&A in their communities. Lastly, it is noteworthy that one of the initiatives promoted by the project, implemented by the Manguala Youth Project, was nominated for the National Peace Award.

- **Human Rights School of the National Ombudsman:** The Human Rights Workshops for disengaged CH&A, Ombudsman teams and implementers concluded this quarter. Input from this activity will contribute to the elaboration of recommendations to reduce impunity and allow CH&A victims of the armed conflict access to justice.

2. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Within the framework of the Community Symbolic Reparation Project, information meetings on the Victims' Law have been held with territorial teams of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare (ICBF) and representatives from the Local Ombudsman Offices, Social Action, National Ombudsman Office, and Majors' Offices from the Cities of Manizales, Cali, Medellin, Bucaramanga and Villavicencio.

Discussion groups have been held with the people in charge of defining regulations within ICBF's Headquarters for the implementation of the Victims' Law. These spaces have fostered feedback on the findings in the field and have provided elements to elaborate a comprehensive proposal that responds to the needs of the CH&A victims of the armed conflict (orphans, victims of landmines and disengaged CH&A).

As a result of difficulties with the implementer, Family Meetings for CH&A from the Tutor Homes Setting in Bogota were not deemed convenient at the moment, and the decision was made to hold a strengthening workshop for the mothers of the Tutor Homes of Bogota, with the youth under their care. The issues addressed were family and conflict resolution, in accordance with the results of the joint evaluation carried out by the CESPZA Zone Center, ICBF National Headquarters and IOM. As a result, this training space provided the mothers of the Tutor Homes with working tools, and generated introspection and commitment from the youth regarding their life projects and their preparation to exit the Program. As a result of the analysis of the family dynamics, a love manifesto was elaborated, a document that summarizes the mutual commitment of both mothers and youth that seeks to guide follow-up and professional accompaniment activities of the implementer in charge.

A. Direct Assistance to Underage Ex-combatants

During this quarter, a total of **481 CH&A** received assistance through the different modalities of the Program. **214 CH&A** (44%) have received assistance through institutional settings. **258 CH&A** have received assistance through Family settings (54%) and **9 CH&A** are in the protection network (2%).

1. ASSISTANCE IN INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS

The following are the results on assistance offered through institutional settings, during the reporting period:

1.1 Transit Homes. Initial assistance to disengaged CH&A continues to be provided in the cities of Cali, Medellin and Manizales, with 75 available spaces. At the moment, **57 CH&A** are being assisted through this modality. The city of Cali has 30.6% of its available spaces occupied; Medellin has 34.6% of 30, and Manizales has 10.6% of its 15 available spaces. This last Home offers differential assistance to CH&A from indigenous communities.

1.2 Specialized Assistance Center. The Specialized Assistance Centers continue operating in Medellin, Cartagena, Bucaramanga, Piedecuesta, Cali and Manizales, the last one with a differential approach for indigenous CH&A. The available spaces are 165 with an average occupation of 89%, showing higher occupation in Medellin and Cali, followed by Cartagena and Bucaramanga; the lowest proportional occupation rates belong to Manizales. A total of 147 CH&A continue to be assisted.

1.3 Youth Home. The Open Doors Institutional Service located in Cali, has 11 available spaces, out of which 91% are currently occupied. **10 CH&A** are being assisted in this modality.

Between 1999 and 2011, 3,589 CH&A have received assistance through institutional settings, 75.7% of the total number of disengaged CH&A assisted by ICBF's Specialized Assistance Program.

These numbers correspond to CH&A who entered the Program in its initial phase, through the Transit Home modality, a space that fosters the emotional stabilization of the child. Disengagements are either voluntary departures or occur when CH&A are forcibly recovered by armed forces. Their escape or the conditions, in which they were rescued, are factors that have great impact on CH&A. Likewise, this space offers psychological, medical and educational evaluations and the definition of the setting, family

or institutional, through which the reestablishment of rights process will continue.

The CAE (Specialized Assistance Centers) are also within the institutional modality. Depending on the characteristics of the CH&A, some enter this modality to adjust to a family environment and are assisted by a team that provides psychosocial accompaniment and restores the rights of the child (health, education, recreation, and culture).

Likewise, the Youth Home, which maintains the characteristics of the institutional modality, fosters and promotes autonomy and independence in youth. Once CH&A complete their process in the Program, they are transferred to the High Council for Social and Economic Reintegration (ACRSE) to complete the assistance process.

2. PROMOTION OF EXTRA INSTITUTIONAL FAMILY SETTINGS

The following are the results on assistance offered through extra institutional family settings, during the reporting period:

2.1 Tutor Home. This modality is implemented in the cities of Bogotá, Manizales, Villavicencio, Armenia. There are 218 available spaces, out of which 80.7% (**176 CH&A**) are currently occupied, showing higher occupation in Bogotá, followed by Armenia and Meta. 19 children of teenage mothers in the Program are also being assisted through this modality.

As mentioned before, a workshop with the mothers and the youth under their care was held regarding issues such as family, sexual rights and conflict resolution. A total of 46 mothers and 78 youth attended this workshop and mutual commitments were made which will guide technical accompaniment activities throughout the adjustment and growth processes of the youth.

2.2 Indigenous Tutor Home. One indigenous family participated in this modality assisting **one (1) disengaged youth**, in the reservation of Albania, Caldas. Later on, this young man was transferred to another modality and the space is currently available. The implementer in charge of monitoring and follow-up activities is the Ingruma Training Center, which also implements the Indigenous CAE.

2.3 Hogar Gestor. Progress was made in the recruitment process of 26 professionals, psychologists and social workers, who will form thirteen (13) Support Units for Hogares Gestores in the Departments of Chocó, Cauca, Casanare, Arauca, Huila, Meta, Valle, Tolima, Nariño, Bogotá and Antioquia. The psychosocial accompaniment of CH&A began in the month of August. These Support Units joined the Family Ombudsman teams to accompany the assistance process of disengaged children, within the Family Settings modalities, orphans and landmine victims, under direct supervision of the Family Ombudsman of each ICBF Zone Center. Likewise, four indigenous community promoters were hired for the departments of Cauca and Nariño, from the Awa and Nasa ethnic groups, who will accompany the assistance process in the indigenous communities of northern Cauca and southern Nariño. Currently, **82 CH&A** are being assisted.

As part of the qualification process of the new teams, a video-conference was held to describe and explain the Specialized Program, the Assistance Settings, as well as the guidelines for the

reestablishment of rights and the social and economic reintegration of disengaged youth.

Between 1999 and 2011, a total of 1.152 CH&A have been assisted through the Family Settings modality, which corresponds to 24% of the total number of participants in the Specialized Assistance Program for that period. The results indicate that these CH&A show greater progress in their social reintegration process, better adjusting to the school system and the family environment, thus promoting family reintegration.

3. CONSOLIDATION OF PEDAGOGICAL ASSISTANCE MODELS

3.1 Family Meetings

Between 1999 and 2011, 80% of the 4.714 CH&A assisted by the ICBF Program reunited with their family groups and support networks, within the framework of the Family Meetings strategy. This strategy allowed CH&A to solve intra-family situations, some of them traumatic, which motivated their involvement with IAG. In other cases, the Meetings made it possible for youth to return to their families of origin.

During this last quarter, Program implementers held **14 family meetings** in the cities of Cali, Bucaramanga, Manizales, Pereira and Villavicencio. In these spaces, 160 youth had contact with their families or support groups through family intervention and integration activities, proposed by the psychosocial teams of the implementing partners, ICBF Zone Centers and the Family Ombudsman.

The following chart shows Meetings organized by implementer, city and number of beneficiaries:

Chart No. 2 Family Meetings for the Period of July-September 2011

COMPLEMENTARY SERVICES - 2011					
MODALITY	IMPLEMENTER		REGIONAL OFFICE	NUMBER OF MEETINGS	BENEFICIARIES
SPECIALIZED ASSISTANCE CENTER	1	Ciudad Don Bosco - Cae LA FLORIDA	ANTIOQUIA	2	26
	2	Hogares ClaretFoundation - Cae SEMILLAS DE PAZ	SANTANDER	3	32
	3	Hogares ClaretFoundation - Cae NUEVA LUZ			
	4	PiaSaleciana Don Bosco - Cae PUERTAS ABIERTAS	VALLE	2	28
HOGAR TUTOR	1	UNIVERSITY OF CALDAS – CEDAT	CALDAS	4	36
	2	ENCUENTRO CORPORATION	META	2	27
	3	UNIVERSITY OF QUINDÍO	QUINDÍO	1	11
TOTAL				14	160

Total Number of YOUTH who benefited with FAMILY MEETINGS between July-September 2011	160
NUMBER OF FAMILY MEETINGS HELD	14

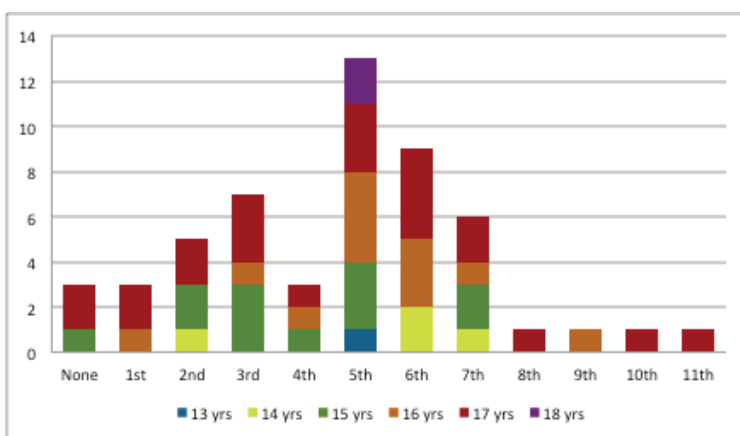
The Family Meetings Strategy was carried out in all the cities where the Specialized Assistance Program is implemented, except for the cities of Cartagena and Bogota. The Family Meetings for the city of Cartagena are scheduled for the month of October. For the city of Bogota, the Family Meetings for the youth in the Tutor Home Setting are scheduled for the month of December and will be financed ICBF.

During this quarter, the first Family Meeting for adolescents in the CAE Modality was held in the facilities of the Indigenous Training and Integration Center, Ingruma. The Family Meeting is presented as the initial step in a process to reestablish the relationship between the youth and their families and those who assumed parental roles, in order to analyze the possibility of family reintegration.

The continuity of the Family Meetings Strategy is very important for the psychosocial assistance of CH&A disengaged from IAG. For this reason, ICBF has incorporated the strategy in its Psychosocial Family Assistance Line, and has allocated resources for the implementation of the 2012 Family Meetings.

3.2 Access to Education

Graph No. 20. Education Level of the CH&A that entered the Program this quarter



Graph No. 12 shows a) extremely low levels of education among the CH&A that entered the Program this quarter and b) that the trend continues with regard to the low educational level of the CH&A recruited by IAG. Although this period the CH&A that entered the Program were between 13 and 18 years of age, only 36% has received some sort of secondary education, 58% had access to elementary education and 6% is illiterate. On the other hand, the case of two

adolescents that managed to study tenth and eleventh grades respectively (boy and girl) is worth highlighting. They both entered the IAG when they were 17 years old.

3.3 Access to Health

Out of the 53 CH&A that entered the Program this quarter, 56.6% are already in the affiliation process to Social Security in Health. In the meantime, they are being assisted by the Healthcare System under the category of "member", given they are priority population. 11.32% is already affiliated to the

Subsidized Healthcare System.

Regarding assistance in health, during the reporting period, 32 dentist appointments were registered as well as 53 appointments with general practitioner and one appointment with specialist. The number of consultations has an increasing trend, as it is standard protocol that every child entering the program is to receive an initial medical evaluation.

3.4 Access to cultural, recreational and sports activities

Among the 53 disengaged CH&A, this period, 32 recreational activities were reported, including visits to parks, visits to the circus, themed excursions and integration activities. Likewise, 38 cultural activities were reported which included visits to museums, libraries and cultural centers. Regarding sports activities, children in the Program had access to sports training schools in soccer, basketball, martial arts, and they participated in walks and sports encounters.

B. Long-term sustainable social and economic reintegration

1. PARTNERS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND REFERRAL (*SER, FOR ITS ACRONYM IN SPANISH*)

For five years, the Youth Reference and Opportunity Centers have provided support to 1.643 disengaged youth in the formulation of their life projects. Through this strategy, the Program seeks to facilitate the social and productive reintegration of beneficiary youth, the construction of ties, benchmarks and autonomy through referral and orientation to basic and complementary services networks, to improve and broaden their present and future opportunities.

The High Council for Social and Economic Reintegration – ACRSE, expressed how crucial USAID/IOM's permanent accompaniment and support to CH&A had been for the reintegration process. This alliance was strategic for the consolidation of the process and the strengthening of the institutions that work for peace in the country. The National Government, through ICBF, made a positive evaluation of the impact the strategy had on CH&A from vulnerable populations and their families, assigning resources to assist the SER (Partners for Entrepreneurship and Referral), and institutionalizing them.

The SER strategy is based on the methodology implemented in the CROJ. Through referral, training and the definition of their vocation, the strategy seeks to develop skills in adolescents and youth from vulnerable populations, in order to strengthen their entrepreneurial abilities. Thus, youth are able to impact their communities by taking advantage of opportunities presented to them using local resources.

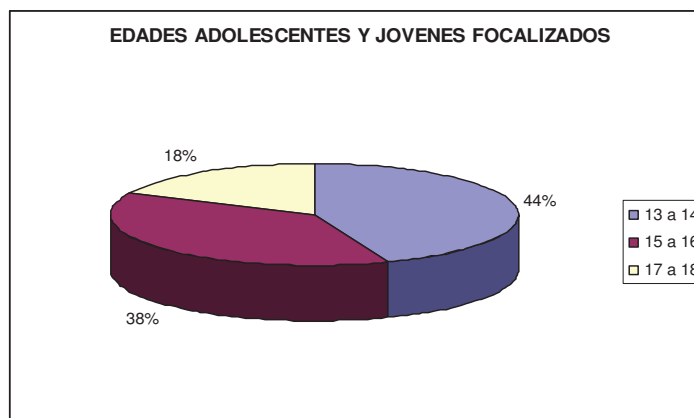
This strategy began in the month of June, and the process of targeting beneficiaries took place this quarter in 128 municipalities, of 31 Departments of the country (7 macro-regions), resulting in 6.268 adolescents and youth.

Chart No. 3 Target Population of the SER

ZONE	DEPARTMENT	TARGETED ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH
Central-Eastern Zone	Cundinamarca	182
	Meta	421
	Bogotá	511
	Guainía	87
	Guaviare	15
	Vaupés	0
Coffee Region Zone	Caldas	226
	Quindío	266
	Risaralda	122
Caribbean Zone	Guajira	165
	Bolívar	242
North-Eastern Zone	Santander	165
	Boyacá	161
	Arauca	270
Pacific Zone	Cauca	256
	Nariño	348
	Valle	302
South Zone	Huila	238
	Caquetá	341
	Putumayo	627
North-Western Zone	Antioquia	220
	Tolima	486
	Cundinamarca	45
	Córdoba	61
	Norte de Santander	355
	Chocó	156
TOTAL		6.268

During this first phase, youth between 13 and 18 years of age from either ICBF's Youth Clubs Program or from youth groups from vulnerable populations or at risk of recruitment were targeted, out of which 51% are female and 49% are male, 6% are indigenous and 10% are Afro-Colombian.

Graph No. 21 Ages of targeted Adolescents and Youth



In the characterization process, it was observed that 4.949 of the targeted adolescents and youth belong to the urban area and 1.319 to the rural area. With this information, the action plan will focus on projects that identify more opportunities in the urban area, seeking to equally meet the needs of both youth groups culturally, economically and/or recreationally.

Although the targeting process was arduous due to a delay in the schedule of ICBF's clubs program regarding the conformation of these groups, 398 youth clubs have been assisted and have begun their training process in entrepreneurship. To date, 215 workshops have been carried out at national level, with the participation of **3.041 youth**. The topics addressed in these workshops include:

- Basic concepts and definitions, types among other entrepreneurship subjects.
- Understanding of the environment: community, nation, culture, markets, production chains, opportunities, economic dynamics, among others.
- Identification of youth initiatives.
- Competencies and development.
- Formulation of ideas.
- Savings, expenses, planning and budgets.
- Entrepreneurship and First Employment Law.

The main objective of this training process is to develop and strengthen productive and social skills, capacities and abilities regarding income generation and administration, as well as adequate use of free time, providing them with decision-making tools.

The result of these first workshops is the preparation of 1.507 diagnostic cards that allow the identification of the groups' vocation, to adequately formulate the action plan and define the initiative

for each club.

With the progress made in the diagnostic and targeting phase, it is expected that next quarter each group of at least 15 youth strengthens or creates its own initiative, part of their common project. The project seeks to strengthen 398 business initiatives that based on the innovation and creativity of the youth, will sustainably generate new values and socio-cultural, economic and personal transformations to meet needs and take advantage of the opportunities in the territories.

The number of youth initiatives identified as goals in this strategy is due to the good results obtained in the previous phase with the CROJ. Training on entrepreneurial issues allowed adolescents and youth to build their own autonomy, consolidate their life projects and strengthen their competencies in aspects such as: professional training, employment, income generation and social, cultural and family ties, responding primarily to sustainable human development issues.

2. COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION AND PREPARATION FOR EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

In compliance with the recruitment prevention policy and based on the coordination of the action plans as established by the CONPES 3673, IOM, USAID, and the National Learning Service (SENA) have, during the last 3 years, achieved common goals, identifying the need to define cooperation grounds for the implementation of the project “Institutional Strengthening of the Professional Training Centers, Entrepreneurship Units and Public Employment Service Centers of the SENA at national level, to allow the implementation of the assistance strategy in populations in situation and/or at risk of recruitment and their families”.

Within the framework of this agreement, in force until December 31, 2011, cooperation activities with impact at national level have been implemented, strengthening the institutional capacity of the SENA, and implementing recruitment prevention strategies. In this regard, assistance has been provided to adolescents and youth disengaged and/or at risk of recruitment as follows:

- Professional guidance.
- Professional Training.
- Certification for Employment.
- Employment placement through the National Employment Service.
- Counseling and Accompaniment of Productive Projects.
- Formulation of operative plans for the Regional Offices of the SENA for the assistance of target population.
- Expansion of coverage through Certified Training Programs, exclusive for beneficiary population of the IOM and ICBF agreements.
- Inclusion of the families of adolescents and youth in some training processes.
- Inclusion of youth in the Techno-academies of Cazuca and Medellín to Prevent Recruitment.
- Strengthening of productive projects lead by adolescents and youth from the IOM-SENA agreement.
- Support in supplies for youth in some training processes.
- Hiring of instructors to impart specific complementary training courses that the regional offices

were not able to include at that time, and which were requested by the adolescents.

- Advertising of the techno-academy of Cazuca to the international cooperation as a recruitment prevention strategy.
- Support the Techno-academies of Soacha and Medellin with computer equipment and laboratories with cutting edge technology.
- At national level, assistance beneficiaries for 2009 were 4.144 CH&A, while for 2010 total beneficiaries reached 7.305.

As part of the joint activities, the results of the Techno-academies strategy are worth highlighting. They have been an important tool for the social inclusion of adolescents and youth, as well as for the prevention of recruitment in the areas of Altos de Cazucá (Soacha), Ciudad Bolívar (Bogotá) and Medellín. Youth in these vulnerable areas make better use of their free time, are motivated to create new things, and are changing their attitude towards life and the future.

During this quarter, within the framework of the strengthening process of these science centers, equipment for the chemistry and biology laboratories was delivered to the Industry and Entrepreneurial Development Center of Soacha, where 540 youth attend. The kits were delivered during the month of August, taking into account the number of attending youth and the impact this center has had in youth from different age groups living in Altos de Cazuca. These NNAJ have demonstrated their ability to solve problems and use technology, which has reflected on their academic level, as a result of the emphasis placed on mathematics, physics and chemistry.

In the department of Nariño, with a view to the possible implementation of the Techno-academy, the teams for the courses – biology and basic chemistry laboratory - were sent to generate learning spaces, provide CH&A with tools, and contribute to the development of their competencies, with an orientation towards innovation and technology.

Through the IOM-SENA Agreement, during the months of July, August and September, a total of 573 CH&A were assisted at national level, out of which **155 disengaged** from IAG, and were referred by ICBF and 418 belong to vulnerable populations or at risk of recruitment, who were referred by the SER. With regard to disengaged CH&A, 80 youth participated in complementary training spaces, 3 in certified training spaces, 4 attended the Techno-academy and 68 attended different workshops from entities under agreement.

Regarding adolescents in recruitment prevention, members of clubs and vulnerable populations, 418 youth were assisted, out of which 60 are receiving certified training, 35 entered the Techno-academy, 143 took courses on minor species, IT, handling of food, meat and dairy, and marketing. Lastly, SENA supported the initiatives of 180 CH&A in the Department of Santander, which installed in 2010 and currently in the follow-up phase by the SER.

Regarding the strengthening activities the USAID/IOM Program has been implementing for the Technoacademy of SENA, in the month of September, the Government of Irak visited the facilities in Altos de Cazuca, in order to learn about this scientific center and its role in preventing the participation of adolescents and youth in different forms of violence. During the visit, Irak Government Officials not only had the opportunity to see the laboratories and projects being implemented, but were also able

to learn first hand about the personal experiences of these youth and the impact the center had in their life.

Likewise, during this important visit the above mentioned officials held discussion groups with disengaged youth graduated from the ICBF Specialized Assistance Program, where they learned about the conditions that fostered their involvement with IAG and about how the Colombian Government participated in their social reintegration, with the support of USAID/IOM.

2.1. Employment Opportunities



Participación VIVO Café, Rueda de Negocios ACRSE. Bogotá.

Between 2009 and 2011, 880 employment opportunities have been generated due to the joint efforts of USAID and IOM. Each of these opportunities has meant inclusion processes, which in turn contribute to recruitment prevention of CH&A by IAG.

During this quarter, and within the framework of the Agreement with USAID, IOM was able to find employment opportunities for **two disengaged youth**, beneficiaries from the SER strategy, in IOM's stand in the Home Fair. Many people and many national companies from the fields of commerce, leather, shoes, producers, importers,

distributors, among others, attended this fair, allowing our beneficiary youth to acquire and/or increase their customer service and marketing experience, and to liaise with other entrepreneurs from different regions of the country.

Likewise, through the IOM-Tejido Humano Fund, technical and financial support was provided to 8 disengaged youth, partners in the Vivo Cafe company. The company has achieved great recognition among the different state entities, which has allowed them to participate in various events and national fairs, where they were able to make important business connections and to identify marketing as one of their weaknesses. This is why IOM, as a strategic partner, supported them in the reorientation of their sales plan, advised them on marketing issues, through the MIMA tool, allowing them to broaden their customer list and increase their entrepreneurial skills.

2.2. Foundation Escuela Taller in Bogota (Workshop School Foundation in Bogota)

The support given by USAID/OIM to the Workshop Schools in Bogota and Cartagena, has had positive impact in two specific areas:

- Specialized training has been generated on traditional crafts such as gastronomy, restoration and construction, carpentry, among others, having youth receive training in these schools, teaching them to value their craft and to qualify crafts that used to be catalogued as appropriate for inexperienced, uneducated hand labor.
- The training process has not only fostered self-acceptance, self-worth and projection into the

future, but has also helped them create, regenerate and enjoy their social fabric, through social skills learned in the Schools.

Likewise, over 150 youth have been trained and certified on traditional crafts, giving them the possibility to access employment opportunities more easily.



Visit of Vanessa from High School Musical - Breakfast in the Foundation with USAIDs participation



Graduation of Beneficiaries - youth and their families

The institution has successfully coordinated the incursion of youth in the national labor market and has created direct employment opportunities within the Foundation for some outstanding students in the areas of carpentry and baking. The institution has promoted the return of the students to their regions of origin, so they may contribute to their recovery and development through the performance of traditional crafts such as carpentry, construction, cooking, and production of handmade paper, among others.

A Former Students' Association was formed among the youth, and it already has its own physical space within the Foundation, and is coordinating and promoting the employment of its members and the generation of businesses that may be managed by them.

As reported last quarter, in order to create sustainability mechanisms and support the return of the youth to their regions of origin, the project supported the implementation of a pedagogical productive project with an educational institution from Unguía, municipality of Gilgal, Department of Chocó, in the border area with Panama. The educational institution has 550 enrolled students and other satellite schools in the region with approximately 400 students each.



Facilities of the educational institution - ICRAF

For the last few years, the ICRAF students have been under permanent pressure to join the IAG or to act as messengers transporting drugs. Due to the lack of productive activities and employment opportunities in the municipality, these options are welcomed by the youth as quick sources of income.

The directors of the Educational Institution, worried about this situation, have been coordinating with the Workshop School of Bogota a recruitment prevention mechanism that involves sending an average of 15 eleventh grade students to the School in Bogota to receive training in traditional crafts.

As a result, an agreement was signed with ICRAF, currently benefitting 60 students from ninth, tenth and eleventh grades. The equipment and tools needed to adequately establish the production of the carpentry workshop were acquired under the agreement and have already been delivered.

After identifying the strengths of the region, the project worked with ICRAF in the implementation of a Productive Pedagogical Project involving these strengths in the Educational Plan of the institution.



Donated machinery for the Workshop School

The impact of this initiative/agreement has been so positive ICRAF is seeking resources to implement a productive environmental project to replace the current plastic desks with desks made out of wood from the region, elaborated by youth in the last grades of agricultural high school of the institution.

2.3. Cartagena Workshop School

The Agreement with the Workshop school ended this quarter. It allowed the construction of the second floor of the school, benefitting a total of 91 (41 new this quarter) of the 50 projected beneficiary youth, who received training in techniques related to traditional crafts, dealing with tangible (preservation of furniture and real estate of historical value) and intangible heritage; 74 men and 17 women from ICBF institutions in the city and the region were benefitted.

During this training process, beneficiary youth received social orientation to generate assertive communication and conflict resolution skills, as well as guidance in the formulation of their life projects and potential productive projects. Another important element in the implementation of the agreement was the psychosocial assistance provided, which consisted in therapeutic work divided in two areas, group interventions and individual interventions, and parental assistance and orientation. This comprehensive work was important to guarantee that the training process was inclusive and in harmony with all the basic elements necessary to guarantee the wellbeing of beneficiary youth.

Profile analysis and strategic liaisons with the business sector of the Touristic District, has given workshop students the possibility to be part of a special job bank, which has guaranteed employment for 80% of the graduates throughout the implementation of the Workshop School. This prevention strategy is effective and successful in achieving changes in the attitudes of youth affected, one way or another, by the actions of the IAG, regarding the realization of life projects, and social and economic reintegration, for their own wellbeing and that of their families and communities

To complement and strengthen the training process of the youth, a new agreement was signed with the Workshop School of Cartagena to support the construction of the restaurant.

3. REPARATION AND RESTITUTION OF RIGHTS PROGRAM

3.1. Access to identification documents

Out of the CH&A in the Program, 68% have identity card (36 CH&A), 19% are in process (10 CH&A), while 13% (7 CH&A) have birth registry. This process is fundamental for the reestablishment of rights of CH&A in the Assistance Program.

3.2. Operative Committee for the Non-use of arms (CODA in Spanish)

The assistance offered to CH&A by the Program includes support to obtain the CODA certificate. This allows them to access benefits as victims of the armed conflict. Out of the 53 CH&A entering the Program this quarter, 8% (4) were awarded the certificate and 92% (49) are still in the process.

C. Beneficiary Life Story

“There are other paths and possibilities”

Iván is a young student with a family formed by his mother and three brothers. When he was in second grade and was 11 years old, he also lived with his stepfather. His family was facing many difficulties due to the abuse received from the stepfather. This is why he chose to run away and join an illegal armed group that offered him the possibility of taking revenge on the abuser.



He remained in the group for one year. The first few days he did not perform any significant tasks, but after receiving a very tough training, he started to take guard and to combat like an adult.

While being in the group he went through many difficult times in which he lost friends and peers. When he remembers this he states: “fortunately, I survived”. Pain, fear and close encounters with death were everyday situations.

Knowing his mother and his brother were looking for him, he decided not to die and join his family again; he started planning his escape. “One night when I was taking guard, I ran with just the clothes I had on, reached a town where my life was in danger due to the presence of armed conflict actors, and decided to go to the nearest city and turn myself in to the Police” says this young man.

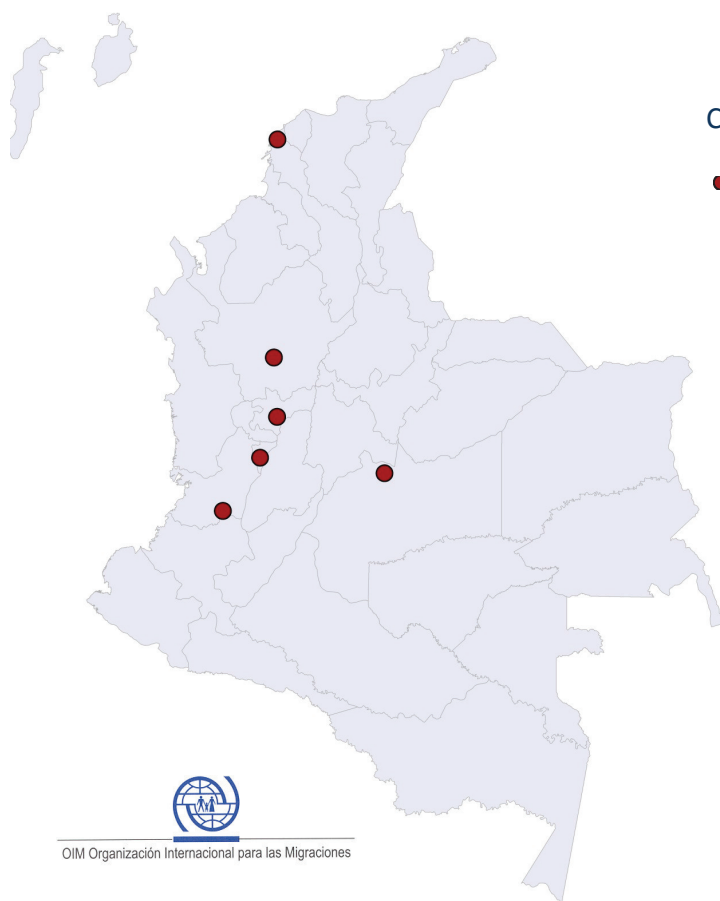
Shortly afterwards, he started receiving assistance from the Specialized Program of ICBF for disengaged children, which receives financial support from USAID and technical support from IOM. In the Program he has received assistance in health, education, nutrition, psychological support and cultural and sports activities.

Iván is characterized for being a solidary young man, a leader and a scholar. In spite the fact that when he left the group he had only attended second grade, with effort and dedication he quickly graduated from high school and then became an Industrial Technician with emphasis on petroleum “I will graduate in December as a Technician in Industrial Safety”, he says with enthusiasm. This young man also works administrating an internet cafe and plays soccer in his free time.

To date, he has a good relationship with his mother and brothers, with whom he maintains permanent contact. His great dream is to live with them again once the security conditions allow it, “I want to share special moments with them, recuperate and take advantage of time, and then I want to form a family and be a good example for my children”, states Ivan.

Ivan is now 17 years old and he would like to convey a prevention message for children and youth just like him: “I am telling you, do not make that choice, it is not a pleasant experience in life, an some youth are traumatized forever. My advice is not to get involved in any type of violence, even if you are experiencing the greatest problem in the world or are stressed. There are other paths and possibilities to have a better life and overcome difficulties”, concludes Ivan with his customary kind smile.

D. Coverage Map – Assistance Component



Coverage Map: Assistance Component

- Fortalecimiento al componente de familia del programa Especializado del ICBF, para atención de niños, niñas, Adolescentes y jóvenes desvinculados de los grupos Armados ilegales.



OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

5. Prevention Component Activities

The second objective of the Program is to prevent recruitment of CH&Y by IAG in accordance with the following three main objectives:

- Providing technical assistance to the National Commission for Prevention of Recruitment (CIPR), for the coordination and implementation of the National Plan on Prevention.
- Assist the implementation of the Child and Adolescence Code-Law 1098 of 2006 and other public policies for the prevention of forced recruitment.
- Public education and other social investment initiatives:
 - o Public education and local level activities.
 - o Vulnerability, risks, and opportunity mapping - MVRO.
 - o Other social investment.

A. Support to the National Committee for Recruitment Prevention

The support provided by USAID for the creation and implementation of the National Committee for Recruitment Prevention (CIPR), has fostered progress in terms of public policy. To this regard, coordination and implementation of joint activities in favor of childhood, adolescence and youth has been promoted, seeking to decrease recruitment risk factors for this population.

Within the framework of this project, the 18 entities members of CIPR coordinated efforts, as per Decree No.4690 of 2007. The results of these interaction for this quarter include the design of the Recruitment Prevention Route, the preparation of the summarized version of the CONPES 3673 of 2010 (POLICY TO PREVENT RECRUITMENT AND USE OF BOYS, GIRLS AND ADOLESCENTS BY ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS AND ORGANIZED CRIMINAL GROUPS), which will be delivered to governors and majors elected for the 2012-2015 period, as well as the children's version of said document.

This period the technical team of the observatory and the team of the Technical Secretariat within the CIPR were strengthened, in order to make the childhood and adolescence boards more dynamic, as well as to activate the prevention boards. This will enable the launching of the Monitoring and Evaluation Information System (SIESM), to support the regionalization of public policy on recruitment prevention and protection of the rights of CHA&Y.

The Technical Secretariat held two coordination meetings with the 18 institutions members of the CIPR (Ministry of Interior and Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Information Technology and Communication, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Social Protection, Ministry of Education, High Council for Social and Economic Reintegration, Colombian Family Welfare Institute, Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation, National Ombudsman, Attorney General, National Learning Service, National Planning Department, Presidential Program for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, Young Colombia), in order to follow up on and analyze progress made in the implementation of the policy to prevent recruitment and use of CHA&Y by IAG, as well as to jointly identify the State's challenges in this matter.

These coordination activities allowed the revision of the criteria for targeting municipalities and the definition of criteria and protocols for the prevention route, with supervision from the Technical Secretariat.

Likewise, participation of the CIPR in the third forum “Prevention of recruitment and participation in criminal activities”, within the framework of agreement “Young Force – Coexistence Promoters”, allowed the acknowledgement and dissemination of public policy guidelines defined in CONPES 3673 within the program (Young Force). Subsequently, fundamental aspects were identified which must be further analyzed and/or emphasized on by the Young Force intervention model to protect the vital spaces of CHA&Y, counteracting the forms of violence in the family, community and social environments, thus achieving comprehensive protection and full enjoyment of the rights of the child.

Based on the analysis of the Young Force intervention model, regarding public policy guidelines, adjustment priorities for said model were defined, and alliances were generated and coordinated. In conclusion, greater enjoyment of rights and strengthened protective environments were witnessed as well as decreased risk of recruitment and use of CHA&Y by IAG.

Likewise, the results obtained by the Technical Secretariat of the CIPR in Bogota are noteworthy, accomplishing the incorporation of the Assistance Centers for Violence and Grave Violations of Human Rights (CAVIDH) to the Program of the Government Office of the Capital District. This will allow a special CAVIDH for children, where the recruitment prevention issue will be addressed.

It is worth mentioning that the recruitment prevention route for Soacha was implemented this period, which a few months ago was not yet institutionalized.

B. Childhood and Adolescence Code – Law 1098 of 2006 and Other Public Policies

1. JUVENILE PENAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM (SRPA). DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

Throughout project implementation (April 2010 to date), the Center for Legal Services for Adolescents (CESPA) has referred to the Forjar Center a total of 682 youth, out of which 615 were admitted. The referrals this quarter were 83 and the **entries 71**, for which 39 Assisted Freedom Sanctions were reported, as well as the rendering of 20 Community Services sentences.

As of the month of August, the available vacancies for the Specialized Assistance Strategy have been assigned to sanctioned adolescents. This quarter, the average number of assisted adolescents was 215, in the areas of psychosocial and therapeutic assistance, citizenship training, access to networks and services for the guarantee and reestablishment of rights, among others, according to the differential conditions of each case. By September 30, 2011, 179 adolescents were actively participating in the Strategy and 343 had moved on.

Out of the total number of youth that have entered the Forjar Center Project throughout its implementation (615), all have met age requirements, 14 to 17 years of age (Law 1098 of 2006 – Childhood and Adolescence Code and SDIS et al., 2009), and the age in which greater number of

criminal activities are committed is 16. Most of the adolescents that entered the project are male, and only a small number of them are female. The number of men is 7.4 times greater than that of women.

The school level of the youth that have entered the project (615) is very low. To date, 106 adolescents have arrived with no schooling at all; schooling level between men and women is similar. If most of the adolescents entering the Center have not received any schooling, it may be assumed that the lack of schooling favors the occurrence of transgressions. There is a greater gap between schooled and non-schooled 16 year-olds. The numbers indicate that there are five non-schooled adolescents for each schooled one.

As of April 2010, most adolescents do not perform labor activities. However, the fact that the referred data underestimates the participation in unpaid family work and occasional work, among others, must be considered. Most common infractions among adolescents include minor theft and possession of drugs, and the frequency of infractions does not have gender variations.

Regarding the Community Services Strategy and considering the number of assisted adolescents this quarter (215), the current offer focused on the Colombian Red Cross (5 adolescents), the El Perdomo Public Library (1 adolescent) and the Office of Mobility – “Ola Naranja” Strategy. For the latter, an average of nine adolescents completed the training process to begin rendering their community service in this institution in the next few days.

Through discussion spaces called “Let`s Talk” (Hablemos), issues were addressed regarding the Juvenile Penal Responsibility System for Adolescents, restorative justice, decision making, life project design, rejection, identity, assertiveness as a social skill, awareness on street safety and prevention of Psychoactive Substances (SPA)consumption.

It is important to point out that in order to increase the possibilities for Community Service Spaces and promote the commitment of adolescents in rendering community service as a form of sanction; the Project is currently seeking alternatives at community level and organizing activities for the compliance of the sanction through youth initiatives. These initiatives could become a means to render community service, and be used in the best interest of the sanctioned youth. The transition in the strategy is due to difficulties encountered in the definition of an institutional offer.

This quarter (July-September 2011), the pedagogical outing of five adolescents participating in the International Circus Festival, Circuba 2011, is worth highlighting. This event, which took place in Habana, Cuba, sought to promote personal development, social skills, and interaction between youth, through their participation in internationally renowned artistic activities. This helped broaden the vision they had of themselves and the world, and propitiated their social inclusion.

The following are the results for the Referral Strategy:

Chart No. 4 Referral Strategy Results

AREA	TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	NUMER OF BENEFICIARY YOUTH
Health	Health Brigades	32
Education	Basic education	62
	Informal training	7
	Occupational training – Public Offer	6
	Occupational training – Private Offer	10

- Ten adolescents began their dental health treatments, as well as their training process on sexual and reproductive health, and 22 adolescents were assisted in the ophthalmic health brigade.
- A total of 62 adolescents enrolled in the SED-Dividend Agreement, aiming for a flexible educational process through the high school in cycle's modality.
- Two adolescents entered a training process on artistic gymnastics in the Gymnastics League; three entered a sports training course imparted by SENA, under the ICBF Agreement; seven adolescents began their beauty courses in the Technical Beauty Academy, and five adolescents, joined the Community Development Center Porvenir (CDC), to receive training in areas such as Hip Hop, Graffiti, Sports training in swimming, photography techniques, international dance, gastronomy and beauty.
- Three adolescents joined the Santo Domingo School of Arts and Crafts, two (2) received training on silver jewelry making and one (1) received training on Woodwork; three (3) adolescents entered a training process on "Hosting Services" and "Hospitality and Tourism".

Through the strategy implemented by the Restrepo Barco Foundation, adolescents and families have been identified for the implementation of productive and youth initiatives, promoted by IOM and Agreement 3973 (cooperation agreement between the District Office of Social Integration, Governor's Office of the District, "CircoCiudad" New Circus, School of Arts Foundation, Handcrafts of Colombia and the International Organization for Migration). Progress was made in the enrollment processes and in the identification of networks or organizations for the implementation of training processes for youth. Some of the identified areas of interest include: music, swimming, hip hop, animal care/rescue, environment, theatre, film making, among others.

For the paper Mache and basketry initiatives, the involved youth participated in a visibility and marketing scenario, at the Productivity Fair of Ciudad Bolivar, held on September 16 and at the Las Colonias Fair. Likewise, the Soccer School was launched with the name "Forjar Soccer Club", with classes two times a week, in the morning and in the afternoon.

The elaboration of proposals for the assistance route, including psychosocial guidelines, pedagogy, community and social inclusion, concluded this quarter, and they will become part of the guidelines for the service. This document will be delivered next period.

Also the Family Co-responsibility and Restorative Justice Workshop was carried out with the

participation of 300 actors of the Juvenile Penal Responsibility System through the web page for the agreement www.srpa.org.

2. JUVENILE PENAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM (SRPA) IN VALLEDUPAR.

As part of the support provided by ICBF Regional Office of Cesar, a pilot project has begun to guarantee the implementation of the SRPA, in cities and municipalities where there are not enough institutional offers to guarantee its adequate implementation. Valledupar and Codazzi were the municipalities chosen to carry out this said exercise.

As a result, agreements were signed with each of the representatives of the institutions in Valledupar, so that adequate assistance may be guaranteed, in accordance with Law 1098 (Childhood and Adolescence Law 1098 of 2006). The assistance route proposed by the different actors was approved, reaching a consensus to assist young offenders. With this, the SRPA board was installed where joint response mechanisms will be discussed and the most adequate way to handle these CHA&Y will be sought.

In **Codazzi**, the assistance route was disseminated in order to set it in motion. Likewise, the SRPA board was established to coordinate activities with Valledupar, as the municipality is under that legal jurisdiction.

On the other hand, a meeting on the above-mentioned matter was held with representatives of the Departmental Youth Council and officials of the Cesar Governor's Office. There is important information collected by the 26 Municipal Youth Councils regarding the problems of said population; however, and in spite of the interest shown by the Governor, there is no Policy for Youth for the CHA&Y of the Department.

C. Vulnerability, Risk, and Opportunity Maps (MVRO)

1. RECRUITMENT PREVENTION IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF LORICA (CÓRDOBA)

Within the framework of the project with the Major's Office of Loricá, the seven targeted educational institutions implemented the MVRO with CHA&Y, their families and teachers. Through this exercise, risk and protection factors for CHA&Y were identified, for the rural and urban contexts of the municipality, taking into account the cultural characteristics and the different representations of the armed conflict in the territory.

Through the technical assistance offered and the implementation of the MVRO, work with CHA&Y and their families, has been facilitated by the project. This strategy has promoted the analysis, identification and reflection around the different problems presented at family and community level in the area, including the armed conflict and recruitment and use of CHA&Y by IAG.

This way, parents and CHA&Y have identified the elements that influence the violation of the rights of CHA&Y in the municipality of Loricá. To this respect, the possibility to present and create alternatives to overcome these dynamics is now open. It is worth mentioning that this analysis has led to greater

understanding of the importance of talking with youth and listening to them, greater interest in the transformation of cultural practices that harm CHA&Y and the strengthening of social networks and youth initiatives as protection factors against the risk of recruitment of CHA&Y by IAG.

Likewise, 11 initiatives presented by the youth are being implemented with teams formed by 28 teachers from educational institutions, who from the implementation of the MVRO identified the activities they wished to implement.

The implementation of the MVRO methodology and the elaboration of the proposal with the initiatives, proposed the strengthening of values, autonomy, and youth and community cohesion as strategies to prevent and protect youth against school desertion, recruitment, and current dynamics of the armed conflict in Cordoba. The results obtained from the implementation of the MVRO will be presented to municipal authorities and the community in general, as well as to the Municipal Social Policy Committee (COMPOS).

A Discussion Workshop was carried out with the 28 teachers on subjects of interest identified by them on matters such as: family, prevention SPA consumption, reflections regarding the school, affection, accompaniment, listening, and the adolescent. The Workshop resulted in a high level of analysis on conditions, current risks and threats for the youth, in the context of the intense conflict suffered in Cordoba because of the territorial reorganization of criminal gangs. Likewise, the fears and limitations faced by teachers in the territory were addressed.

The teachers expressed the need to carry out a second workshop to work on issues such as the right to sexual and reproductive health and life projects, as an increase in the sexual use of girls by criminal gangs has been identified, as well as the use of boys for intelligence purposes. The latter has been proposed as an alternative for a life project among boys, while the IAG are presenting it as a source of income.

The Major's Office of Lorica and the Legal Option Corporation have informed that progress has been made with the municipal boards for the implementation of the humanitarian board, the second Discussion Workshop, and the Peace Mobilization on the rights of the CHA&Y, with the participation of CHA&Y and the community.

A total of 1500 people participated in the implementation of the MVRO, out of which **1100 were CHA&Y** from the **seven educational institutions** of Lorica and **400 were community members, families and public servants**.

2. SAN JOSÉ DEL GUAVIARE MAJOR'S OFFICE

As a result of the implementation of the MVRO, participative identification of vulnerability, risk, threat, and opportunity conditions for CHA&Y living in the municipality of San Jose del Guaviare was achieved, and youth initiatives were supported. The project strengthened the COMPOS and facilitated institutional coordination, as informed by the Major's Office.

The implementation of activities by the Major's Office's team was focused on the inclusion of different

social actors, on understanding the phenomena that affect the development of CHA&Y in the municipality. It is key to work on the reestablishment of rights, in accordance with the “Transforming with Equity” Development Plan, “Promote respect for life, rescue human dignity and defend Human Rights”, mainly for highly vulnerable populations (CHA&Y, women, indigenous and displaced people), focusing on continuous coordination activities for social intervention processes.

As indicated by the Major’s Office, the facilitating team issued the call to **four educational** institutions, the Panure indigenous reservation and two Community Multiple Homes. In said context, the MVRO facilitated the identification of the main vulnerability, risk and threat factors faced by local CHA&Y on a daily basis, such as: poverty, lack of development opportunities, weak State presence, presence of IAG, use and recruitment of CHA&Y by IAG, consumption of SPA, prostitution, sexual exploitation of children, domestic violence, school desertion, expelling homes, and lack of knowledge of the cultural characteristics of some indigenous communities (Tucano Oriental, Guayaberos and Nukak reservation), among others.

Regarding opportunities, CHA&Y, families and participating institutions, concurred in identifying artistic vocations expressed by the existence of music, dance and theater groups, the belief on community work of some institutions and teachers, the experiences on sports trainings in different scenarios and the commitment of CHA&Y as some of them. This population promotes social processes based on creation, participation, and social mobilization.

Within the framework of the project, six initiatives were supported: municipal mobile play center, recuperation of their own culture and sports culture for the Panure Indigenous Reservation, use of free time in the four educational institutions through music, sports and dance schools, promotion of sexual and reproductive health and leadership among adolescents and youth. These initiatives seek to generate social awareness, endorsing community participation and strengthening the social fabric as a protection factor against the vulnerability of the environment.

In the implementation process of the MVRO methodology, a total of 340 people participated (**189 CHA&Y and 151 community members, families and public servants**). The initiatives have a total direct coverage of 3.095 CHA&Y and over 500 families of the municipality.

The Major’s Office informed that progress has been made in the incorporation of said experience in the Childhood and Adolescence Policy of the municipality, and reports concrete progress in the work of the municipal boards.

In addition, the communitarian Radio Station of San Jose del Guaviare was strengthened to implement a radio training school for 20 vulnerable youth, with its own resources. The training will last eight months and will cover theoretical, and practical elements of radio production and youth leadership, with which it is expected to increase participation and acknowledgement opportunities for adolescents and youth.

3. PEACE BUILDING IN BOGOTÁ

The results obtained by the project implemented with FINCOPAZ are worth highlighting, with regards to

the critical analysis of contexts and territories where CHA&Y identified and analyzed the problems latent within their school, neighborhood, and local territories. This initiative sought to create awareness and possible solutions were identified through artistic and play tools that go from staging, to theater, musical, photographic and visual presentations. 150 CHA&Y participated in the formulation of 15 youth initiatives.

During this period, activities carried out within the framework of the analysis of contexts and territories, and particularly for the implementation of the MVRO methodology, allowed the identification of a series of vulnerability conditions and risk factors that may generate damages and economic, political and socio-cultural exclusion of CHA&Y. This requires institutional intervention from a rights approach, but also the intervention of civil society and CHA&Y actively participating as subjects of rights, in the formulation of decisions that affect them.

In the process of analyzing contexts and territories of the prioritized Educational Institutions within the framework of this project, the recruitment of CHA&Y by IAG does not appear as a latent threat. However, these institutions acknowledge that other economic, political, social, cultural and environmental problems, expressed as vulnerabilities, threats and risks, constitute a complex context that may foster the involvement of CHA&Y with criminal groups in the city (gangs, criminal groups). Likewise, CHA&Y are participating in violent dynamics that are gaining strength in some sectors of the city, and in conflicts regarding micro-trafficking of weapons, drugs, among other problems, that may have further implications with the dynamics that feed the armed conflict in the country.

It was concluded that it is fundamental to implement prevention processes where risk factors and recruitment mechanisms used by IAG are shared with CHA&Y. These processes must strengthen the capacity of critical analysis in CHA&Y, their organization and effective participation in aspects that directly concern them, and the construction/strengthening of public interventions in their contexts. Tools will be provided for the implementation of transforming activities through political and citizenship training processes and through which the construction of their life projects is strengthened.

4. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF ANTIOQUIA

A total number of 868 CHA&Y, 310 families and representatives of 11 educational institutions have participated in the workshops and activities carried out to date for the implementation of the MVRO methodology. These exercises have been oriented towards the strengthening of the instruments, analysis, and public policy follow-up, monitoring, evaluation, and control mechanisms for the comprehensive protection of childhood and adolescence in 18 municipalities of the Department.

As a result of the workshops, CHA&Y have expressed themselves pointing out the main forms of vulnerability, risk, and threat they face on a daily basis, such as: abandonment from parents and caretakers; lack of support to dialogue, solve schoolwork, and offer advice; the fear they feel towards IAG that use and recruit CHA&Y in the area for criminal activities; and the high levels of prostitution and alcohol and SPA consumption. The context of limited income and sources of employment, lack of opportunities upon finishing high school and low self-esteem in CHA&Y, present a discouraging scenario.

A workshop was carried out to analyze the responsibility shared by State, family and society in the creation of a collective process to formulate and implement strategies to face these problems. Likewise, progress was made in the formulation of an inter-institutional action plan, with political impact through the municipal COMPOS. In this scenario, short-term youth initiatives were identified such as: movie theaters, sports training school, children's library, artistic and cultural development centers, psycho pedagogical and sports centers, play centers and the strengthening of cultural centers.

This experience will be systematized, as well as the strengthening process of public policies on childhood and adolescence, promoting different approaches regarding the conditions of CHA&Y in the municipalities where the project is being implemented.

During the implementation of this exercise, the active participation of CHA&Y was noteworthy, who, upon being heard, feel capable of transforming their own reality. This perception takes shape, initially, through the formulation of youth initiatives and through the assuming of different responsibility roles and obligations. It is worth mentioning that the participating CHA&Y have contributed in the identification of strategic lines of action for childhood and adolescence, prioritized according to their needs.

The project has fostered the empowerment of families to protect the rights of the child, so they become guarantors of their effective enjoyment. Likewise, the initiative has allowed the dissemination of access routes to the National Family Welfare System, to reestablish the rights that have been violated. The administrations of the three municipalities were committed to the process through the different state agencies, as were civilian organizations. As an end result, participative work plans were elaborated in the childhood boards of each municipality, which included the strategic lines of action identified by CHA&Y and their families.

Regarding political impact, once the majors for the 2012-2015 period are elected, each childhood board will support said action plan, so it is included in the municipal public policy.

5. CITY HALL OF MEDELLÍN

During this quarter, the project implemented with the Major's Office of Medellín presented progress in several areas, including the following:

- Development of pedagogical work tools for collective construction and dialogue, to promote respect for childhood and raise awareness on the violation of the rights of the child. The murals are some of the activities implemented within the strategy "Painting with boys and girls: agents promoters of change", carried out in 10 neighborhoods of the city, with the participation of **200 CHA&Y**.

The murals have contributed to erase the invisible boundaries created in some neighborhoods and allow symbolic community rejection of this situation.

- Sponsorship of analysis and debate scenarios for students and teachers regarding Recruitment prevention, allowed the dissemination of national policy guidelines, as well as the visualization of

municipal programs and projects benefitting CHA&Y from the most vulnerable communities of Medellín. Within this framework, three Forums on Recruitment Prevention of CHA&Y by IAG were carried out, attended by 372 people.

The Forums contributed to the identification of activities and initiatives with CHA&Y to strengthen the recruitment prevention strategy in Medellín.

- The main objective of the activities implemented through the strategy “CRIME DOES NOT PAY” was to promote adequate use of free time by CHA&Y, according to their abilities, values, skills and characteristics, orienting their life project towards activities that keep them away from making “easy money” and getting involved in illegal activities. The proposals where CHA&Y invest their free time in recreation, cultural, artistic, social and productive activities have a recruitment prevention component, and, in all cases, are aimed at strengthening protection factors defined by them. Through this exercise, CHA&Y identified 34 youth initiatives which received counseling and accompaniment in the formulation and programming of activities and costs. Some of the initiatives are of an artistic and cultural nature, fostering coexistence and political training in citizenship and culture. To date, there are **339 CHA&Y benefitted** with the initiative.

The murals, forums and initiatives, together with the activities implemented in the field, were part of the strategy implemented from the Major’s Office of Medellín to prevent the different forms of violation of rights of CHA&Y, and improve the offer of services and social participation opportunities. The communities in general welcomed the activities and possibilities implemented by USAID/IOM through Young Force (Fuerza Joven) to benefit vulnerable population in the city and value the improvement they bring to their living conditions.

D. Other social investment initiatives

1. RESTREPO BARCO FOUNDATION

The final report and the results of the efforts to relocate three brothers were presented to the Ministry of Education, the Presidential Program of Comprehensive Action against Landmines (PAICMA), and IOM. This process allowed the validation of the assistance route in accordance with the needs of CHA&Y victimized directly and indirectly by this phenomenon. Likewise, the project will seek to incorporate the assistance route in the implementation processes of the Victims' Law, so that assistance to victims of MAP/MUSE/AEI is guaranteed.

Among the recommendations included in the document (See Annex 2, document included in the CD), it is suggested to insist in the acknowledgement as victims of CHA&Y whose parents survived accidents caused by MAP/MUSE/AEI, in order to promote protection from the State. It was also suggested to the PAICMA to reinforce case registry and follow up, and the elaboration, approval, implementation and evaluation of the differential action route for the assistance of victims (CHA&Y), which shall include the referral to high end hospitals, considering transportation, room and board of an adult or caretaker and the child. These aspects are necessary to give access to health services, education and integration processes to victims of MAP/MUSE/AEI.

The document details how the characterization process, interviews, results, research and conclusions constitute a response to the needs of the CH&A.

2. TIME TO PLAY FOUNDATION

The project contributed to the prevention of recruitment of CHA&Y by IAG, through a play strategy based on soccer, with rules that promote tolerance, peaceful conflicts resolutions and values.

The institutional strengthening fostered by the Time to Play strategy allowed 591 CHA&Y to benefit from actions such as the consolidation of services networks and access to school reinforcement, achieving 100% of school permanence from CHA&Y in the area. Likewise, the implementation of two productive units began this quarter and family integration was strengthened within the activities of the Foundation.

As a result of the joint efforts of SENA and IOM, new agreements were formulated and signed in terms of training by competencies, through the Techno-academy of Soacha and other SENA programs. During this period, strategies such as the Screen shop in Soacha “Pongale Color” (Paint it) and the bakery in Petares “Tiro de Esquina” (Corner Shot), were implemented. These two initiatives benefitted **6 CH&A** directly and more than 700 CH&A indirectly.

“Póngale Color” (Paint it) is currently located in Altos de Cazuca, next to the Foundation’s Headquarters. Adjustments were made and a business plan was designed, sponsored by Nike, to stamp 1000 t-shirts for the 10K race.

“Tiro de Esquina” (Corner Shot). A business plan was designed based on product diversification and new marketing strategies. This will allow the Foundation acquiring experience to continue supporting the growth of the “GOL” (GOAL) program and the construction of personal and productive development scenarios.

Also, the project was systematized and the end product was the launching of the book titled, “One Goal Against Violence” (Un Gol a la Violencia), that tells about the experience and lessons learned from Tiempo de Juego (Time To play) through story tales and photographs. The launching ceremony was held in the Library of the Gimnasio Moderno School, with the participation of renowned writers, speakers, representatives from companies such as Coltabaco, Nike, Semana, among others.

3. SUPPORT TO THE BAJO CALDAS DE FLORENCIA EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION (CAQUETÁ)

The pedagogical accompaniment project implemented in the Bajo Caldas Educational Institution in Florencia, Caquetá, allowed the characterization of emotional, citizenship and communication competencies of family members and CHA&Y from the School, as well as the provision of guidance to strengthen the identified competencies.

Throughout project implementation, the decrease in the aggressiveness of the beneficiary CHA&Y was evident. It was achieved through the reinforcement of basic interaction skills, with new tools to strengthen their personal characteristics. This initiative sought to improve interaction between the child

and his/her environment.

In order to officially close the project, the School received a visit from USAID in the month of August and the results from the pedagogical accompaniment initiative were presented by the implementer, CORFETEC, with the participation of teachers, 95 students and parents.

On the other hand, the productive infrastructure of the school that allows children to receive training in horticulture and fish farming was strengthened (expansion of the fish farming pond and installation of the school garden), with technical assistance from the regional SENA. The students guided the tour explaining the fish farming and school garden projects.

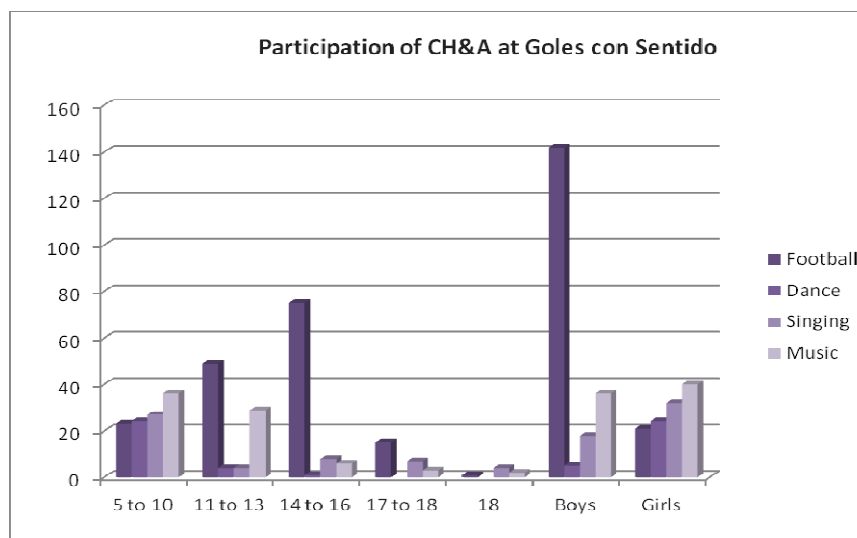


Presentation of the results of the pedagogical accompaniment performed by the implementer CORFETEC

4. SAN PEDRO JULIAN EYMARD PARISH (“Goals with Purpose”).

Out of the 296 beneficiaries that are being assisted since the previous quarter, 22 of them are participating in two activities. 163 are participating in soccer, out of which 21 are girls and 142 are boys and adolescents and the group is in continuous growth; 50 in choir, out of which 32 are girls and adolescents and 18 are boys; 76 in music, out of which 40 are girls and 36 are boys and adolescents; and dance, with 29 participants, out of which 25 are girls and adolescents and five are boys.

Graph No. 22 Participation in Goals with Purpose



During these months, the project worked on concepts such as respect, solidarity, honesty, unity, creativity, commitment and persistence within the soccer course. For the choir course, work focused on concepts such as respect, tolerance, courtesy, solidarity and justice; for Music, it was self-esteem, solidarity and integrity; and in Dance it was self-esteem, respect, solidarity and integrity.

Regarding follow up to education, three adolescents have not been able to study high school due to economic difficulties. According to last quarter's arrangement with SENA, two of the four youth that entered the accounting and finance technical course are still studying, the other two left due to economic difficulties.

As a result of the psychosocial activities, 7 CHA&Y with signs of domestic violence were identified and referred to assistance services. Likewise, one case of sexual abuse was detected and psychological assistance was provided to the child and the mother, emphasizing on the importance of protecting the physical and psychological integrity of the child. Guidance was provided to denounce the case before pertinent authorities, so it receives prompt attention and is dealt with the caution needed. Currently, the 15 year old girl is under protection.

During this quarter, workshops with parents and youth were carried out on subjects such as: creative use of free time, with the participation of **42 CHA&Y**; self-knowledge and personal development, with the participation of **84 CHA&Y**; affective communication through values, with the participation of **73 CHA&Y**; resolution of conflicts, with **73 CHA&Y**; family integration, with the participation of **75 parents**; How to talk so that children and adolescents listen, with the participation of **118 parents**; and decision making with the participation of **61 CHA&Y**.

The Parish continues to form a bond between CHA&Y and the program, and continues to impact the life of hundreds of CHA&Y through soccer and arts.

This is one of many projects that show the impact of building spaces that promote healthy coexistence, creativity and adequate use of free time, not only to keep youth away from the streets and gangs, but to create spaces that acknowledge their reality and potential, and support them in building life projects that are licit and with family.

5. WORLD COACH COLOMBIA

During this quarter, an agreement was signed with World Coach Colombia Foundation (FWCC), to prevent recruitment of CHA&Y of the Popa sector (Cartagena), through the implementation of sports and participation strategies. The project focused on six neighborhoods of the area, benefitting **200 CHA&Y between 8 and 17 years of age**.



The FWCC works in vulnerable communities on subjects such as leadership in soccer coaches from soccer schools in the area, training and strengthening community leaders, who act as coordinators of initiatives with CHA&Y and community mobilizers. This model fosters community empowerment, from its three intervention initiatives: Community Warriors: recruitment prevention by IAG and gangs; Playing with the ball, not my body: prevention of sexual exploitation and addictions; and In my team I am Number 10: gender equity.

6. JAIKERAZABI COLLECTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

During this period, **24 indigenous youth from the Jaikerazabi reservation**, in the municipality of Mutatá, Antioquia, were benefitted with a project that gives continuity to the activities implemented by USAID/IOM's Internally Displaced Persons Program. The support provided by the Program to the Jaikerazabi Collective Communications project aims to consolidate the project through several activities such as the visits in which youth were able to share with other communities such as Chontadural and Cañaduzal, and where they had the chance to make film presentations and share their experience with other youth in the region.

The project also went to Bogota, to visit the facilities and learn about the operation of RCN Radio and RCN Television. In both cases, youth participated actively by asking questions about equipment operation and the responsibilities of staff members. They also had the opportunity to go on the air in an interview by RCN Radio.

The systematization of this experience is still in progress, as is the conformation of a youth communications network at regional level.

7. NATIONAL SAVINGS FUND

Only through savings it is possible to build capital that allows sustainable social inclusion. To this regard, it is necessary to promote a savings culture among youth, and enable options for them. This project implemented between the National Savings Fund – FNA, ICBF and IOM, seeks to formulate a strategy that allows youth to save and access credit through banking.

Two consultancies were hired this quarter: the first one will execute the “Regulatory project on the victims’ law based on the joint activities implemented between ICBF and the National Savings Fund -FNA”. The second will generate the “Pedagogical Route to implement a savings strategy for CHA&Y victims of the armed conflict and in the Administrative Process for the Reestablishment of Rights - PARD”.



8. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF QUINDIO

The project currently implemented with the Chamber of Commerce of Quindio seeks to “Provide support and financing through the Seed Capital Fund to the implementation of business initiatives for youth disengaged from IAG and at risk of recruitment, from vulnerable populations of the Department of Quindío”.

During this quarter, the Chamber of Commerce the Tejido Humano Association, USAID and IOM joined efforts to create this Seed Capital Fund to support income generation and employment initiatives of vulnerable youth and/or youth disengaged from IAG.

To search for technology oriented youth projects, a call to present initiatives was issued and 60 youth groups responded. 39 proposals were approved in terms of meeting requirements and passing evaluations. Out of these, six initiatives were chosen, which are described below:

Chart No. 5 Chosen Initiatives

NAME OF THE IDEA	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF ENTREPRENEURS	EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES TO BE GENERATED
E –SWASS	Software development for small enterprises under WEB – 5 modules	2	4 Direct
Gamer Plant	Educational video games in 3D – interactive math game	1	7 Direct
Advertising Products	Advertising products in LED technology	2	2 Direct

Robotics Software for a teaching system	Software to teach programming and robotics, open to work with other methodologies	2	4 Direct
Publital	Digital publicity, Web platform to promote and market goods and services of micro-enterprises and retail	3	3 Direct
Aplicativo software	Software applicable to tablets and cell phones	4	2 Direct

The initiatives are currently being implemented.

9. MI SANGRE FOUNDATION (MY BLOOD FOUNDATION)

The My Blood Foundation, in alliance with Momo Art School Foundation, Bavaria Foundation, and USAID, with the technical support of IOM, launched the project “PAZalobien”, aimed at “Strengthening citizenship and labor competencies, participation processes and promotion of rights through training and creating cultural products in three educational communities and youth and community social organizations from the 5, 8, and 13 communes of the city of Medellín”.

To date, all the proposed activities and intervention strategies for the Educational Institutions were carried out. This was achieved through the incorporation of the process in the institutional curricula. A total of **2.470 CHA&Y** from the Ricardo Uribe School of Commune 5, Villa Turbay of Commune 8 and Estella Velez of Commune 13 have participated in the initiative, as well as 15 youth organizations from the mentioned communities.

Regarding the objective of sensitizing educational communities and youth and community social organizations on issues such as the importance of respect, applicability and commitment towards human rights and the rights of CHA&Y, the following show some of the progress made:

- Strengthening the participation of 2.241 CHA&Y from **three educational institutions**.
- Implementation of 63 activities for the establishment of agreements for each group, based on participation and the rights perspective.
- Implementation of 63 awareness raising and strengthening activities so participants assimilate, respect, and abide by established coexistence agreements with a rights perspective.
- Implementation of 378 discussion and reflection activities regarding applicability and respect for rights in the different group dynamics, promotion of self-control, handling of emotions and creative resolution of conflicts within each group.
- 12 activities for quick diagnosis formulation implemented with youth organizations from the 5, 8, and 13 communes.
- 63 strengthening activities for teachers on tools for creative direction of group dynamics, based on the promotion of self-control and responsibility in CHA&Y.
- Strengthening of group coexistence processes from the rights and self-control processes perspective for the adequate handling of emotions and creative resolution of conflicts.

Regarding the objective of “Strengthening 3 educational communities and youth and community social organization in the creation and implementation of pedagogical methodologies based on art and

creativity for the promotion of a citizenship culture”, progress reported for this period includes:

- Implementation of creative activities for the formulation and implementation of collective and individual ideas.
- Strengthening of creative thought in CHA&Y allowing them to set in motion innovative ideas, in accordance with collective analysis and construction of citizenship.
- Strengthening the capacity to listen as an enabling element for group work and respect for one another.
- Strengthen listening capacity as a basic element in the construction of citizenship.

Regarding the objective “Strengthening labor competencies in adolescents from the creativity and innovation of knowledge perspective and its applicability” the achieved results are as follows:

- Promotion of research as a basic element of the learning process.
- Strengthening participants’ communication skills.
- Generation of spaces for participants to use the acquired knowledge.

10. COMMUNITY SYMBOLIC REPARATION

Based on the Community Symbolic Reparation pilot project carried out in 2010 with implementers of the Specialized Assistance Program of ICBF, the need was felt to implement a project that addressed from a psychosocial perspective the dual condition of disengaged CH&A as victims and victimizers. Likewise, the pilot project sought to provide the ICBF with elements for the elaboration of the regulatory framework and for the implementation of reparation activities, within the framework of the Victims' Law.

As a result of this intervention, a theoretical and methodological proposal was formulated to implement the reparation activities the Colombian Government must undertake for CH&A disengaged from IAG as per Law 1448 "Victims' Law", from a conciliatory perspective. Likewise, the ICBF was provided with methodological tools to promote the participation of CHA&Y in reparation processes. The results of this process are considered inputs to the ICBF for the regulation of the Law with respect to disengaged CH&A.

E. Special support to Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities – Displaced children and orphans fund (DCOF)

1. RESULTS

The Project seeks to prevent recruitment by IAG of Indigenous, and Afro-Colombian children and youth in high-risk areas of the Colombian Pacific coast (Departments of Nariño, Valle del Cauca, Cauca and Chocó) and the central Department of Tolima. The general objective is to reduce these CH&Y's vulnerability to recruitment by strengthening the capacity of the social and institutional networks and systems in their communities to promote rights, provide care, protection and support to at-risk children and serve as protective factors against the risk of recruitment.

Three primary lines of action are being implemented: i) support for participatory and developmental activities for 10.000 indigenous and Afro-Colombian CH&Y; ii) strengthening of ethnic family and community ties in Indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations and iii) support to key Colombian government institutions and public policies that directly support Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities.

Chart No. 6. Assistance offered through the Program – DCOF
(Accumulated data March 2010 – May 2011 was validated and included in the Special DCOF Report Presented on June to USAID)

Indicators	This quarter (July-September)	Accumulated March 2010 – September 2011	Goal	Commentaries
Beneficiaries				
CHA&Y beneficiaries of recruitment prevention activities	1.094	31.885	10.000	Activities undertaken on recruitment prevention during the period, benefited CHA&Y, as follows: Ayara Family Project (165), Nariño's Departmental strategy to prevent the participation of CH&Y in the conflict (354), Victoria and Jardines de Sucumbios Project (560), Payacúa (15)
Civil servants trained on children recruitment prevention	30	4.167	200	During the period, activities undertaken, benefited civil servants as follows: Victoria and Jardines de Sucumbios Project (30).
Youth Leaders participating in recruitment prevention activities	180	325	100	Departmental youth encounter took place in Nariño, and counted with the participation of 180 CHA&Y leaders. Participants in this space, worked on the Implementation Plan for the Departmental Public Policy on Adolescence and Youth and recruitment prevention.
Colombian institutions strengthened and implementing essential components included in the project				
Support to youth clubs	60	157	80	During the quarter, 60 youth clubs were strengthened in Nariño, Cauca and Valle del Cauca. Activities developed with the clubs included workshops on enterprise creation, law on enterprising, youth initiatives, skills, budget, and marketing, among others.
Technical agricultural Institutes (ITAS) receiving support	0	59	40	During the quarter, no progress was registered in this indicator. The goal has been already exceeded.

MVRO under implementation	2	47	40	Victoria and Jardines de Sucumbíos Project: the MVRO methodology was implemented in the two communities, which enabled the diagnosis of the situation of rights of the CHA&Y in the municipalities.
Radio Outreach campaigns	0	2	5	During the quarter, no progress was registered in this indicator.

2. PACT OF PEACE IN THE AGUABLANCA COMMUNITY. PROMOTION OF RIGHTS AND STRENGTHENING OF PUBLIC POLICIES ON EARLY CHILDHOOD, ADOLESCENCE AND YOUTH, THROUGH THE MVRO METHODOLOGY

The project has worked on intuitional strengthening and promotion of citizen participation. These two (2) components have strategically impacted the programs implemented by the Paz y Bien Foundation in the district of Aguablanca (Cali), to prevent the involvement of CHA&Y in the conflict.

The following are some of the results achieved in the institutional strengthening process:

- Progress was made in the improvement of skills in the team of the Foundation for the elaboration of participative situational diagnoses through the transference of the MVRO methodology.
- The implementation of the MVRO by the Paz y Bien Foundation enabled the participation of Family Counselors as facilitators of the activities carried out with CHA&Y and their Families. Through this strategy, their knowledge of the territory was validated; their conceptual and methodological community work skills were strengthened, as well as their research abilities through social cartography. These measures contribute to increase and improve the tools used by the Foundation, which are applicable in other welfare processes.
- The implementation of the MVRO methodology allowed the identification of the need to adjust, improve, re-edit and publish the new community restorative justice model, crosscutting work strategy for all the processes implemented by the Foundation in the district of Aguablanca with CHA&Y, families and community. This model is designed to promote peaceful and community resolution of conflicts, and at the same time as a protection, awareness and prevention strategy of the participation of CHA&Y in the different criminal offers of the social-urban conflict that takes place in the city (gangs, emerging criminal groups, IAG, micro-trafficking of drugs, among others).
- A systematization document of the MVRO methodology implemented in the four (4) communes of the project in the District of Aguablanca was elaborated; it identifies protection and risk factors that affect CHA&Y in this area. This document will allow the Paz y Bien Foundation to define its intervention in the territory and disseminate the results of the experience to government authorities in Cali and the society in general. The experience will provide input for the implementation of the municipal public policy on childhood, adolescence and youth.
- Two homes received the donation of computer equipment (training for entrepreneurship and/or employment training, in coordination with SENA), and one was given folkloric costumes and implements (for the learning and practice of folkloric dances of the Pacific region through which CHA&Y and their families have incorporated principles such as respect, tolerance and

transformation in the understanding of free time and its productive use). These homes respond to the need to support youth initiatives. However, and taking into account lessons learned in previous processes, it was decided to work with the accompaniment and monitoring of the Foundation, in order to guarantee the adequate use of the delivered resources, as well as the accompaniment of CHA&Y and their families.

Some of the main results of the community participation process include:

- The implementation process of the MVRO methodology in the 13, 14 and 15 Communes of the District of Aguablanca and in Commune 21 of south-eastern Cali, allowed a closer look and understanding of the reality of the CHA&Y in the territory.
- The intervention strategies with CHA&Y, Families and Institutions implemented based on the MVRO, are aimed at identifying mechanisms for the restitution of rights, peaceful resolution of conflicts, community participation, achieving consensus in the definition of actions that reduce the vulnerability of CHA&Y in the area.
- Throughout project implementation, participants acknowledged, supported and validated the role of the Foundation as the voice of the community before the local government. As a result of the role of the Foundation, progress was made in the inclusion of lines of action and work strategies in the public policy for childhood, adolescence and youth of the city of Cali.

Approximately 2.560 people participated in the implementation of the project. Out of those, 2.082 are CHA&Y (921 men and 1.161 women) and 478 are adults (community members and public officials).

3. PREVENTION OF THE USE AND RECRUITMENT OF INDIGENOUS AND AFRO-COLOMBIAN CH&Y IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF TORIBIO DEPARTMENT OF CAUCA

Once the transference workshops of the MVRO methodology were concluded, with the participation of 500 family members and 1.983 CHA&Y, the implementing technical team proceeded to systematize the obtained results.

As of that exercise, progress was made in the identification and description of the lines that would support the Public Policy proposal for CHA&Y in the municipality of Toribio, as well as the lines where the proposals to be implemented with the families, the citizenship training school and with the Indigenous Organization will be included. The final document is expected by the end of October.

Problems were identified regarding family dynamics, including a feeling of loneliness and abandonment in CHA&Y and a disturbing feeling of death. From the psychosocial perspective, the latter could be directly attributed to the context of armed conflict in which the CHA&Y live, as well as the constant violent confrontations between IAG and the public force in the area. These acts have generated feelings of hopelessness regarding the ending of the war in this segment of the population, considering suicide as an alternative. In recent times, suicides and attempts of suicide have been reported among CHA&Y of the municipality.

To date, the project has allowed CHA&Y to participate and express their opinion regarding the problem of recruitment by IAG in the municipality. On the other hand, the project has provided the community

with a valuable tool (the MVRO) for the identification of situations that need to be addressed by traditional and local authorities. It is worth mentioning that the sports strategies have contributed to increase the permanence of CHA&Y in educational institutions, and have become a protection and security mechanism that fosters interaction and collective work.

The project will provide strategic input so that the Indigenous Organization, from its cosmogony, identifies and establishes positive differential activities for childhood and youth, so that this segment of the population is included in Nasa mandates and life project. Likewise, the results of the initiative offer elements for the Indigenous Organization to implement measures to prevent the recruitment of CHA&Y by IAG. Regarding the municipality, the project provided guidelines that can contribute to the public policy lines for the population between seven (7) and 18 years of age.

4. AYARA FAMILY PROJECT

A total of 350 CHA (141 women and 209 men) participated in the project “Movida con ARTE sí es VIDA”, (A move with ART is LIFE), who could experience the High Impact Methodology of the Ayara Family. The aptitudes of the participants in the artistic field, which strengthens life skills, were identified and developed through play workshops.

The training workshops in the rap, graffiti and break dance modalities carried out in Buenaventura (102 CHA), Cali – Aguablanca District (185 CHA) and Santander de Quilichao (63 CHA), allowed youth to express their needs and reflect on recruitment prevention strategies, as well as on best practices for the transference of this attitude to others. Most of the participants were Afro descendant (74%), followed by another ethnic group (24%) and indigenous (2%).

Likewise, around 1.000 indirect beneficiaries may be reported, who participated in the artistic presentations of the youth. This population was sensitized and agrees with the statement that art promotes LIFE and that “youth in constant risk, are everyone’s concern”.

As a result of this artistic training process, five (5) community grass root organizations from the Aguablanca District in Cali were directly strengthened, acquiring recruitment prevention tools: Upperskills Cooperation, Peña Hip Hop Foundation, Pacific Soul, Colectivo Alternativo ColombianSoulSystem and the Memoria Galery. Two (2) organizations from Valle del Cauca, Paz y Bien Foundation and Carvajal Foundation, also received the High Impact Methodology through the training of their social work teams. A workshop was also carried out to strengthen **3 organizations** in Santander de Quilichao: Quilisamanes Artistic Foundation, Fusion Power and Sopoite Clan.

Chart No. 7 Participants in the activities

LOCATION	WOMEN									TOTAL BY LOCATION
	Age Range									
	6 - 12 years			13-18 years			Over 18 years			
	Afro	Indigenous	Other ethnic group	Afro	Indigenous	Other ethnic group	Afro	Indigenous	Other ethnic group	
Cali	7	0	0	39	1	5	16	1	20	89

Santander de Quilichao	4	1	6	8	0	8	5	0	4	36
Buenaventura	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	16
TOTAL PARTICIPATING WOMEN										141

LOCATION	MEN									TOTAL BY LOCATION
	Age Range									
	6 - 12 years			13-18 years			Over 18 years			
	Afro	Indigenous	Other ethnic group	Afro	Indigenous	Other ethnic group	Afro	Indigenous	Other ethnic group	
Cali	15	0	2	46	0	10	12	0	11	96
Santander de Quilichao	1	0	2	3	2	3	3	0	13	27
Buenaventura	43	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	86
	TOTAL PARTICIPATING MEN									209

As an end result of the project, the high level of social mobilization generated by the Ayara Family Methodology is noteworthy, surpassing the goal proposed during project formulation. In this sense, it was possible to recognize that youth identify through their interests, language, and proposals allowing the strengthening through culture of valuable experiences, such as Restorative Justice and the one implemented by Gran Fundacion with children in high risk of recruitment. These two projects have succeeded in involving and maintaining an important group of CHA&Y in their processes, as well as in strengthening the grass root youth groups of the City of Cali and the municipalities of Buena Ventura and Santander de Quilichao.

5. RECRUITMENT PREVENTION – COMPREHENSIVE FARM, MUNICIPALITY OF PLANADAS

Through the project implemented with the Major's Office of Planadas, the Departmental Governor's Office and the SENA Regional Tolima, the promotion of life projects for youth and adolescents was proposed within the framework of citizenship, civility, and legality, through technical training and psychosocial accompaniment in the comprehensive farm of the municipality.

Regarding the technical and financial accompaniment provided by USAID/IOM for the agricultural training, psychosocial assistance and institutional strengthening processes of the farm, the following are the results for the period:

- Recuperation of 75% of the 50 hectares that form the farm.
- Enrollment of 104 adolescents and youth in the training process of the farm.
- Graduation of 12 youth as technicians in coffee production.
- Graduation of 35 youth as technicians in agricultural-ecological exploitation.
- Training of 20 graduates in ecological agricultural exploitation.
- Training of 15 graduates in technology of livestock production.
- Support to 14 youth initiatives in which 17 trainees, who fulfilled the academic requirements, performed the entrepreneurship phase of their training process in their own farms or those of

family members.

- Coordination with the municipal hospital to perform healthcare campaigns with the participation of 85% of the trainees.
- Participation of 90% of the trainees in welfare activities, psychosocial accompaniment throughout the training process.
- Follow up on the individual stories of 104 of the trainees.
- Elaboration of the characterization and baseline document of the farm.

The technical training process and the support to youth initiatives have become appealing factors for adolescents and youth. As the physical transformation of the space took place, the youth, together with the technical team, worked on coexistence agreements (manual), integration activities (sports, cultural and recreational), welfare activities (integration in the cultural center) and psychosocial workshops (weekly). Likewise, pedagogical outings were carried out which contributed to construct the meanings of civility and the exercising of citizenship as basic elements for the construction of life projects that respect human rights and promote personal and family development through agricultural youth initiatives.

It is pertinent to stress the need to continue strengthening recruitment prevention activities in the south region of Tolima and specifically in the municipality of Planadas, taking into account the high recruitment levels of CHA&Y by IAG in the area. Given the results achieved by this project, it is critical to continue expanding the offers of human development for youth, adolescents and their families, that respond to the basic needs and strategic interests of the municipality.

6. INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY OF GUAMBÍA

The agreement implemented with the Indigenous Council of the Guambia Reservation seeks to prevent the involvement of CHA&Y from the municipalities of Silvia, Pendamo and Cajibío, in the armed conflict through the economic, social and cultural recovery of the Council. This initiative is carried out based on their Cosmo vision, thought and yatul (traditional orchard), through the support to income generation, training processes on employment, human rights, International Humanitarian Law, psychosocial support and cultural institutional strengthening.

This initiative with the Misak community has contributed to the human and social development of their members, to prevent vulnerability, to consolidate protection spaces through the coordination of their components (agricultural, administrative, strengthening of the Misak culture, traditional justice, agro industrial and psychosocial); the project has helped generate commitment and interest on the continuity and sustainability of the process.

It is important to note that, unlike other projects implemented by the Misak community, all beneficiaries identified the psychosocial component as the most important part of this initiative. This issue has been addressed by a Misak psychologist, fostering dialogue and identification through common situations in the families, such as domestic violence, gender violence, alcoholism, loss of cultural identity, among others.

The recognition of these behaviors by the families is a partial achievement of the project, as well as the

definition and implementation of activities to counteract them. The community has deemed pertinent for the authorities of the Council to include the psychosocial component as a crosscutting component for all work dynamics that are implemented.

During this period, the activities focused on agricultural, fish farming and minor species training, which have considerably contributed to the improvement of the quality of life of the population. By the end of the period, 100% of the programmed activities for this line of action had been implemented, and both men and women expressed their commitment.

Four forums were carried out: two on the conditions of indigenous life, one on the legal scenario of indigenous communities, and the last one of conflict prevention and the shared responsibility of family, society and State. The turnout for the four events was high, with the participation of beneficiaries, students, teachers, parents and representatives of traditional authorities.

The results achieved by the end of the period are:

- 100% of the seed delivery journeys were carried out and the construction of the community seed bank was initiated.
- Progress was made in the enhancement of 95% of the comprehensive farm in the municipality of Piendamó.
- The support fund created for the purchase of products was strengthened by the harvest journey, and profit was received in kind and money. Through the sowing program, the council continues to expand the support to members of the different communities.
- The plant was supplied with the necessary implements for the handling process of meat and dairy products, as well as with industrial security and disinfection elements.
- Progress was made by 95% in the construction of the El Tranal School.
- 90% of the workshops and discussion groups on handling of minor species were carried out.
- The elaboration of carpets and bracelets by Misak adolescents and children increased this quarter, creating strategies for the adequate use of free time and the recovery of their own culture.
- 95% of the activities programmed for the administrative component to improve the use of resources and the productive units of the Misak families were implemented.
- Psychosocial assistance has been implemented in all the municipalities with Misak population, surpassing youth participation by 20%, with regards to the initial goal of 120 youth. The activities have focused on recruitment prevention.

A total of 296 men and 299 women have participated in the five components of the project.

7. STRENGTHENING OF SECONDARY EDUCATION THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF IMPROVEMENT STRATEGIES IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND EDUCATION SECRETARIATS (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)

7.1 Interaction of secondary education and higher education

This project that began in the end of July is aimed at strengthening the technical and administrative capacity of the Education Secretariats and Educational Institutions to promote the interaction of

secondary education, entrepreneurship, the Productive Pedagogical Projects, as well as the labor competencies through the training on basic and citizenship competencies for elementary and secondary education students. This way, a broader educational offer may be provided, both pertinent and attractive, that promotes the exercise of citizenship as a life project for CH&A from vulnerable populations. For this purpose, activities with impact at national and territorial level will be implemented, which have been strengthened through the strategic alliance of the Ministry of Education, UNICEF and IOM.

This quarter, the MEN targeted 54 Education Secretariats and identified direct and indirect project beneficiaries:

- Direct Beneficiaries: 400 Faculty Directors and Educators from Agricultural Educational Institutions in 27 certified territorial entities; 94 officials of Education Secretariats in charge of the interaction processes of 94 certified territorial entities, and 50 representatives from Higher Education Institutions participating in financed coordination processes.
- Indirect Beneficiaries: Students members of Educational Institutions targeted for project implementation.

This quarter, efforts were oriented towards hiring 11 professionals who will be in charge of implementing the following activities:

- Virtualization and design of virtual learning objects to implement the virtual strengthening strategy for Productive Pedagogical Projects (PPP).
- Design and implementation of the Virtual Strengthening Strategy for PPP and pedagogical component.
- Coordination of the component to promote Entrepreneurial culture.
- Coordination of the component to strengthen Secondary Agricultural Education.
- Administrative and information management.
- Accompaniment and training for the improvement of Secondary Education in Agricultural Education Institutions and Educational Institutions with PPP.
- Coordination of the Virtual Agricultural Strategy Academy.
- Technical and Technological Development Administration of the EDUSITIO.
- Counseling for the formulation of input for the Secondary Education Policy.
- Professional services for information administration and logistics.

By the end of September, the summoning process for the selection and hiring of an individual or entity to provide organizational, administrative and logistical support for the implementation of the National Encounter of Significant Coordination Experiences of Secondary and Higher Education and Work, took place.

Finally, during this quarter, two specific actions were carried out:

- An implementer was hired to print the document “Guidelines to Promote Entrepreneurship Culture in Educational Institutions” elaborated within the framework of the project to improve secondary education and its coordination with higher education and education for work and human

development.

- An implementer was hired for the warehousing and distribution of materials of the MEN within the framework of the project to improve secondary education and its coordination with higher education and education for work and human development.

7.2 Productive Pedagogical Projects

This quarter, the opening workshop for the implementation of PPP in the institutions of this city was carried out. The workshop included the following elements:

- The policy and referral guidelines for the implementation of PPP were presented. The methodology to select ideas for PPP with greater potential and possibilities of success was implemented, as well as to familiarize with the institutional platform where the project will be carried out. For this purpose, a diagnosis was made of the institutional context from the social, economic, environmental and cultural perspectives.
- Educational Institutions were updated on the implementation of PPP as innovative pedagogical strategies. Emphasis was placed on the importance of implementing the PPP relating the contents of the different areas of the PPP and seeking community participation for its implementation.
- The deed template for the PPP was presented to facilitate and orient teachers in the formulation process of the PPP, with the corresponding examples for each of the points addressed by the template.
- The elaboration of the competencies chart regarding the PPP was exemplified as a plan to crosscut the project.
- The guidelines and concepts for the business plan were provided to re direct and optimize the PPP. Among the aspects to consider about the business plan to formulate the PPP the following were addressed: marketing study, description of the productive activity, and good or service to be produced or provided, as well as the financial and cost analysis of the project to determine its profitability and economic viability.

8. PREVENTION OF THE USE AND RECRUITMENT OF INDIGENOUS AND AFRO COLOMBIAN CHA&Y IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF TUMACO– NARIÑO

The Youth Service Foundation offered training alternatives on crafts to 108 youth from the marginalized rural sector of Tumaco, through theoretical and practical workshops on automotive metal-mechanics, welding, carpentry, bakery and introduction to computer science. Youth between 14 and 18 years of age strengthened their labor competencies. It is worth highlighting that these beneficiaries are highly vulnerable, as the majority is Afro descendant, has been forcibly displaced by violence and/or suffers extreme poverty.

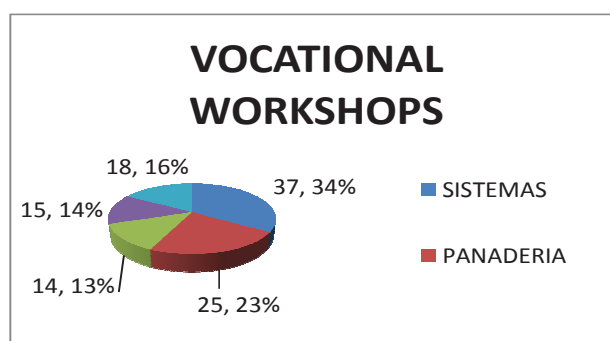
The main results of project implementation are:

- **Workshops and youth currently in the pre-labor training process.** Youth presented the following participation distribution in the different workshops:

Chart No. 8 On going workshops

WORKSHOP	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Systems	37	34.%
Bakery	25	23%
Carpentry	14	13%
Metal mechanics	15	14%
Welding	18	16%
TOTAL	108	100%

Graph No. 23 On going vocational workshops



The results achieved with the reinforcement activities for the IT workshop are:

- 90% of the youth are motivated by the workshop.
- 10% still think that the systems workshop is for internet and social networks.

The results achieved with the reinforcement activities for the bakery workshop are:

- Handling of the different weight measures (grams, pounds, ounces) was excellent, learning to handle the scale.
- During this quarter, adolescents handled the upkeep of the shop better and their personal hygiene improved by 40%.
- They are still making progress in the handling of the cylinder, bread-making procedures, knowledge of raw materials and bread modeling.
- Positive results were obtained in the training provided for the use of the fire extinguishers.
- It was achieved that most of the adolescents learned the recipes used in class, and learned how to carry out the different processes within the bakery workshop.
- It was evident that 90% of the men attended without fail the workshop provided by the program, as did 85% of the women.
- Greater interest on the workshop was shown by youth when working on the recipes learned in class.

The results achieved with the reinforcement activities for the metal mechanics workshop are:

- Youth acquired knowledge on the importance of the different measuring systems.
- Practical application of everything learned on infrastructure processes in the Foundation quarters.
- 89% of the students have progressed and understood the importance of numbers in the metal mechanics workshop.

The results achieved with the reinforcement activities for the welding workshop are:

- 100% of the youth participating in the induction.
- 100% of the youth learned about industrial safety and environment
- 90% of the youth received training on basic welding concepts (history and definition).
- 100% of the youth received training on values and healthy coexistence.

The results achieved with the reinforcement activities of the carpentry workshop are:

- 65% of the students have understood the concept of joinery and carpentry.
- 90% of the students have reached goals in this month of September.

99% of the students were able to successfully begin their training process and 100% of the youth and their families received psychological and social work assistance.

9. IMPROVEMENT OF THE LIFE CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHOCO, TO GUARANTEE AND REESTABLISH THEIR RIGHTS AND PREVENT THEIR VIOLATION

Within the framework of the agreement signed between the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare, the Ministry of Education and the International Organization for Migration: "Quality of life from Early Childhood in Chocó: Guarantee and Restitution of Rights and Prevention of their Violation", intervention activities have been carried out in health, protection, nutrition and care in 16 municipalities of the department.

Project implementation has generated the following achievements:

- The follow up and reporting model was elaborated with a rights perspective, emphasizing on rights of early childhood acknowledged in Law 1068 of 2006, that can't be postponed. This has facilitated access to one on one statistical information and follow up on indicators in health, nutrition, civil registry and protection. This information has proven to be invaluable for working with territorial entities and on public and social control processes of the department; it is also a start off point for the formulation of action plans for the project.
- Inter institutional and intersectional coordination with State entities and other cooperation organizations has allowed the implementation of coordinated activities to benefit the assisted population.
- The leadership of the agreement has favored the activation of the departmental health board which is currently putting forward comprehensive solutions for the crisis in health of the department and has fostered active participation in the formulation of a differential assistance

model that responds to the characteristics and concept of Chocó.

- The Early Warnings Route was designed and implemented to guarantee opportune assistance of the identified cases in health, malnourishment and child abuse.
- The project is currently working in the elaboration of a pedagogical proposal with a differential approach for early childhood that includes the particularities of working with Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities. This will be a valuable contribution to the National Policy for the Comprehensive Assistance of Early Childhood.
- The project has contributed to improve the quality of the assistance in one of the departments with higher indexes of unsatisfied basic needs, achieving the building and supply of 34 Childhood and Family Centers and the and launching of 18, specialized infrastructure to respond to the learning and development needs of children.

Comprehensive Assistance. The project currently provides comprehensive assistance to **17.282 boys and girls between 0 and 5 years of age**, in vulnerable conditions with a differential approach for ethnicity, gender and culture. Out of these children, 11.917 are children who had been assisted since 2010 and 5.365 entered the program in 2011.

Chart No. 9 Beneficiaries for the period

INDICATOR	TOTAL
No. Assisted children	17.282
No. Boys	8.718
No. Girls	8.564
No. Afro children	9.100
No. Indigenous children	5.054
No. Mestizo children	3.128
No. of referrals to nutritional recovery	96
% Children with Civil Registry	88,37%
% Children Affiliated to Healthcare Services	76,91%
% Children in Growth and Development Program	67,95%
% Children fully Vaccinated	76,26%
No. of Breastfeeding Mothers	2.986
No. of Pregnant Women	1.631

The population assisted under the agreement is mostly Afro with 9.100 children, followed by indigenous with 5.504 children and 3.128 mestizo children.

Comprehensive assistance is articulated with the offer of municipal and departmental services to ensure access to civil registry and identification services, as well as services in health, education, care and nutrition to children, breastfeeding mothers and pregnant women. This has allowed 88% of children to have birth certificates, 77% to be affiliated to healthcare services and 67% to be enrolled in the growth and development program. In addition, 1.631 pregnant women were assisted, as well as 2.986 breastfeeding mothers.

Likewise, project implementation has promoted the effective enjoyment of the rights of early childhood

that cannot be postponed. One of the difficulties encountered for project implementation has been the crisis in the health sector at departmental level, which has influenced the low rates in affiliation to and assistance in health; the latter in contrast with the high maternal and infant death rates. Before this situation, the project is expediting the activation of the Departmental Health Board presided by the Governor of Chocó, requesting the participation of the Regional PAHO in Chocó, the Health Department of Chocó DASALUD, Health Service Providers in the department, representatives of Afro and indigenous communities and of the Health Network Employees' fund and National Ombudsman. The main objective of this board is to receive governmental support to solve the health situation of the department. Important achievements have been reached, such as the elaboration of an Agreement for Prosperity, where the main subject is departmental health and the national government will present an intervention plan to overcome the situation.

On the other hand, the Early Warnings Route has been proposed for the immediate assistance of cases of abuse, malnutrition and health in a departmental context that hinders children access to institutional programs and services due to the geographical dispersion of the communities and the poor infrastructure of the department. This has allowed access and assistance to children at risk of or whose rights have been violated, guaranteeing opportune treatment and reducing the child mortality risk or the risk of continuing abuse. The design and implementation of the Early Warnings Route was carried out jointly with the authorities in charge of providing assistance, such as the ICBF Regional Choco and the departmental health network, fostering shared responsibility and commitment from the State, Family and Community for the protection and guarantee of the rights of early childhood in the department

Social Mobilization. During this quarter, the Comprehensive Assistance Plans were shared with the municipal and implementing technical teams. This document has been an important reference point for the departmental administrative report for public accountability and is acknowledged as a base line in the guarantee of rights of early childhood for the formulation of the Development Plans of the new majors and governors who will be in office for the 2012 – 2014 period.

Early Education with ethnicity approach. One of the priority strategic lines for the project is the strengthening of the pedagogical component with differential approach, oriented towards the assistance of children, breastfeeding mothers and pregnant women and families of Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities of the department of Chocó, in the following specific issues:

- Compilation of the pedagogical practices of the implementers of the PAIPI in Chocó, oriented towards the implementation of national regulations from the comprehensive assistance perspective with a social inclusion, ethnic, and rights approach.
- Contribute to the formulation of pedagogical guidelines and standards for early education and the training of educational agents for early childhood.
- Identification and approval of the pedagogical material for the implementation of activities with children, breastfeeding mothers and pregnant women.
- Elaboration of guidelines with a social inclusion, ethnic and rights focus for the work with families and the implementation of the parents' school to promote healthy development and guarantee of rights, in coordination with the Resilience Project of the MEN.
- Promotion of protection factors in the family and the social environment to prevent the violation of



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the rights of children, in collaboration with the departmental offer.

- Definition and implementation of mechanisms to assess child development in early childhood.
- Generation of proposals for to respond to the special educational needs of children with development problems and disability.
- Promotion of breastfeeding and care during pregnancy and breastfeeding.

The above in order to improve the quality of services provided, so they can positively impact the comprehensive development and quality of life of children and their families. Currently, the pedagogical team of the agreement is working on these with the technical accompaniment of the MEN, ICBF and IOM.

Quality in Assistance. Progress is being made in the delivery and launching of 34 Childhood and Family Centers (CIF for its acronym in Spanish) built in 12 municipalities of the Department. Currently, 18 CIF have been delivered, and it is expected that by the end of the year, 16 more infrastructures are operational.

10. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGY TO PREVENT THE PARTICIPATION OF CHA&Y IN THE CONFLICT ((MUNICIPALITIES OF TUMACO, SAMANIEGO, POLICARPA, MALLAMA, EL CHARCO, RICAURTE, CUMBAL AND LOS ANDES SOTOMAYOR IN NARIÑO)

In this phase of the project, the changes generated at social level are visible, as CHA&Y are now acknowledged

as “Political Subjects”, capable of participating with critical and argumentative sense. Likewise, the CHA&Y have a more participative stance towards the social construction of reality. At institutional level, the installed capacity has been established to promote rights and prevent their violation, which has materialized in the strengthening and creation of the Municipal Youth Councils, together with the establishment of the YOUTH AGENDA in the municipalities of Policarpa and Samaniego. This agenda seeks active participation of adolescents and youth in budgetary issues, in the creation of the Youth Home or Youth Office, among others, places that serve as communication channels with the municipal administration.

During this period, the project moved forward in the elaboration of the Departmental Strategy for the Protection of the Rights of CHA&Y in contexts of conflict and violence, which includes the Prevention Route for this population.

Likewise, the departmental youth encounter took place with the participation of **180 CHA&Y leaders**. Participants in this space, worked on the Implementation Plan for the Departmental Public Policy on Adolescence and Youth.

For the Active Citizenship component, the implementation of the itinerant Training School was concluded, designed for the exercise of active citizenship, with the participation of **107 CHA&Y** from the municipalities of Policarpa, Mallama and Los Andes Sotomayor.

The project has involved 935 CHA&Y, 995 families and 111 public officials, directly. During the months of July, August, and September, specifically, **67 CHA&Y, 329 families** were assisted.

11. VICTORIA AND JARDINES DE SUCUMBIOS PROJECT

The project began this quarter, supporting three institutions of Victoria in Nariño and Jardin de Sucumbios in Putumayo. The initiative seeks to identify the risks and vulnerabilities, to which CHA&Y are exposed in these territories, as well as to assess the situation of CHA&Y, and take the necessary PREVENTION measures that generate safer and more beneficial environments for CHA&Y.

This quarter, the **MVRO methodology was implemented in the two communities**, which enabled the diagnosis of the situation of rights of the CHA&Y in the municipalities. A total of **560 CHA&Y, 340 families and 30 teachers participated** in these spaces; also, four (4) youth initiatives in music, dance and sports were identified in the educational institutions of Nazaret, La Victoria and El Empalme.

The educational institutions are located in an area afflicted by the armed conflict, with the latent risk of recruitment and use of CHA&Y by IAG, a situation that is exacerbated by difficult life conditions and abandonment from State.

The project allowed educational institutions and CHA&Y to be heard and a collective learning process was generated, in which parents and caretakers acknowledged the condition of subjects of rights of CHA&Y. Coexistence was fostered between the different members of the educational communities, as well as the identification of protective environments and processes.

12. PAYACUA: PILOT PROJECT FOR THE REAFFIRMATION AND STRENGTHENING OF EDUCATION AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR PREVENTION: “UNLEASHING ANCESTRAL KNOWLEDGE, TO GIVE MORE THAN WE RECEIVE”

During the implementation of the PAYACUA Project, several pedagogical scenarios were implemented in a participatory way. These scenarios serve as training and building pillars for the Educational Model of the Pasto People. A traditional educational model where CHA&Y learn, acknowledge and value their culture. Likewise, the traditional educational model is enriched by indigenous customs and teachings.

The project also contributed to the identification of the risks to which CHA&Y from the municipality of Cumbal are exposed. Through the implementation of the MVRO, the diagnosis of the situation of rights of the CHA&Y was performed, enabling the acknowledgement of their participation and identifying

protection routes, be it through the four youth initiatives implemented, or through the strengthening of family as a protective environment.

Another achievement reached by the PAYACUA project is the sensitizing of public institutions on childhood and adolescence issues, and the institutional and political commitment to continue working on public policies with tools and guidelines specifically aimed at protecting CHA&Y in the Municipality of Cumbal.

This quarter, together with the Majors' Offices of Cumbal and Saquiñan, and IOM, the project has implemented the following activities, fulfilling the established goals:

- The construction of the Cosmic House or Wisdom House for the educational institution of Los Andes de Cuaical in the municipality of Cumbal was completed, which will directly benefit 280 students from the institution and 16 teachers in the process of recuperating the practices and customs of their ancestral culture.
- The harvest dance was carried out, as a way to thank Mother Earth for the harvested products, ending the agricultural cycles and marking the end of the vegetative stages of plants, with the participation of 10 CHA&Y.
- 10 sessions were carried out to teach and approach students about ancestral crafts, through the observation of objects and Pre-Columbian design techniques, discussing the art forms in which cultural symbols are expressed. A total of 50 students participated in these spaces.
- Within the framework of the process to prevent of vulnerability and recuperate traditional culture, four youth initiatives were implemented, one for each educational institution, which include aspects such as dance, weavings, communication, joinery, traditional games and sports, with the participation of 200 CHA&Y, 50 per institution.

The project contributed to the formulation of the public policy on childhood and youth of the municipality of Cumbal, manifested through the creation of the MUNICIPAL YOUTH COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF CUMBAL, which currently has 15 municipal councilmen, and the commitment of the municipal COMPOS to work on childhood, adolescence and youth issues. Public institutions have reaffirmed their political will towards the implementation of the Departmental Strategy for the Protection of CHA&Y in contexts of conflict and violence, in order to reduce the risk of use and recruitment of CHA&Y by IAG. This commitment has been evident in the different socialization spaces of the action lines and routes.

The total number of beneficiaries for the whole process, through the PAYACUA project, is 753 CHA&Y, and **15 new** entries were registered last reporting period.

13. TRAINING PROCESS FOR EDUCATIONAL AGENTS, BASED ON THE BOOK COLLECTION “WEAVING BONDS FROM EARLY CHILDHOOD”

The general objective of the project is to promote family resilience and the strengthening of the affective bond from early childhood (including pregnancy), in vulnerable areas of the country, as a prevention strategy from the different forms of violence and recruitment of children by IAG. All this through pedagogical activities and methodologies based on expressive language, strengthening of attitudes, aptitudes and early interaction skills in educational agents and families, through a training process in three levels: macro, medium and micro, with the participation of public officials, teachers and families. This intervention is carried out based on the book collection “Weaving Bonds, weaving dreams, and weaving life from Early Childhood”.

The specific objectives are:

- Promote awareness, integration, and commitment mechanisms and coordination of the different institutions (national level institutions, territorial entities and officials, service providers, delegates of early childhood, among others) to facilitate the adequate and efficient implementation of the project at medium and micro level.
- Promote in educational agents the pedagogical methodology of the nine (9) stitches (based on expressive language) through workshops at mid-level and follow up of the activities of the educational agents and community mothers at micro level.
- Collect information on educational agents and service providers participating in this phase III, through a tool designed by the MEN to identify the different instruction levels of educational agents and to implement the follow up tools of the pedagogical process, in order to carry out an characterization that also identifies the needs of this population with regards to the implementation and improvement of the pedagogical process of the project.
- Collect information with and through educational agents and service providers participating in phase III to perform a basic characterization that includes information on the situation of early childhood, different forms of violence and recruitment of CH&A by IAG, in the context of each territorial entity.
- Process and analyze information on: coverage, activities, results, learning, reflections, and accumulated experience on resilience, affective bonds and expressive language generated by the project at mid and micro levels, during the six months of implementation through instruments designed for said purpose.

The goals established for phase III of the project are:

Chart No. 10 Goals Phase III. Project ‘Weaving bonds, Weaving Life, Weaving Dreams from Early Childhood’

DEPARTMENTS	GOALS		
	INSTITUTIONAL AGENTS	EDUCATIONAL AGENTS	INDIRECT FAMILIES
1 Arauca	25	25	750

2	Bolivar	25	25	750
3	Caquetá	25	25	750
4	Guajira	25	25	750
5	North of Santander	25	25	750
6	Putumayo	25	25	750
TOTAL		150	150	4.500

During this quarter, Psinapsis Humanas worked on the macro level process, which involves the sensitizing of institutional agents, early childhood delegates and legal representatives of entities targeted by the MEN and ICBF in the departments. The implementation of the process enabled the approach and acquaintance between representatives and entities responsible for the accompaniment and training on early childhood in each department.

Within the framework of the journey, a mapping activity was implemented to facilitate the characterization of the situation of early childhood in each department and municipality, based on the knowledge of service providers and officials. This allowed a closer look at the reality of some communities, which show situations that violate the rights of children. It also allowed the identification of problems associated with the armed conflict and other types of violence. In addition, each entity shared information on the work they do to guarantee the rights of children, which fostered coordination with other entities.

Regarding the number of participants to date, a total of 110 institutional agents have been sensitized, reaching 73% of the final goal. It is important to highlight that it was not possible to implement the workshop scheduled for the Department of Arauca due to the restrictions for the area.

Chart No. 11 Institutional Agents Benefitted through the Project “Weaving Bonds, Weaving Life, Weaving Dreams from Early Childhood”

DEPARTMENTS		GOALS	IMPLEMENTATION	% OF IMPLEMENTATION
		INSTITUTIONAL AGENTS		
1	Arauca	25	0	0%
2	Bolívar	25	17	68%
3	Caquetá	25	20	80%
4	Guajira	25	32	128%
5	North of Santander	25	28	112%
6	Putumayo	25	20	80%
TOTAL		150	117	78%

During this quarter, and regarding the progress of the transference process to participating government entities, ICBF began a virtual training process for community mothers in the project Promotion of Family Resilience, and coordinated the modification of the curricula for the career of technician in early childhood with the SENA, where the issue of resilience was addressed from a different perspective and

for several purposes. In this case, ICBF included the resilience perspective as established by the project and has presented it as proposal to prevent recruitment from early childhood.

F. Beneficiary Life Story



Crime definitely does not pay

Problems between combos and gangs and confrontations for territorial domain are daily occurrences in the neighborhood of Moravia, located in Commune 4 of Medellin, where Camilo lives. Camilo is a young man studying 10th grade, living with his parents and seven of his eleven brothers. Until January this year he was characteristically undisciplined, did not attend class, did not study and when he did attend class he teased his classmates during study hours.

In the neighborhood, the presence of criminal bands and armed conflict actors make you live in permanent risk. These groups threaten to recruit children and youth for criminal activities. Camilo was invited to transport drugs or weapons and to become part of them. To these invitations he responded that he did not want to get involved.

At that moment, his life became chaos because of drugs, which caused him problems with his family. One night, when returning home, his mother was in bed, very sad, because she had found out that her son was facing difficulties. When he saw this and thought about his life and family, he decided to to consume drugs and to search for a solution. He found it when a teacher told him about how the Young Force Program of the Major's Office of Medellin was looking for young men to participate in a crime and recruitment prevention Project in Medellin.

Camilo immediately decided to attend the first of the many meetings he has attended for the last 8 months as a participant in the "Crime Does Not Pay" Component of the Young Force Program. This Program has the technical and financial support of IOM and USAID respectively.

The Program provides alternatives different from those related to violence, through assistance focused on 300 adolescents and youth from Medellin, which includes individual and family psychosocial accompaniment, participation in educational and cultural activities, social service opportunities and preparation for employment.

The initiative assists CHA&Y between 7 and 18 years of age, who are part of the educational institutions targeted by the Education Secretariat, located in areas with high violence rates and history of conflict. The purpose of the initiative is to prevent the involment CHA&Y from Medellin in violence related and dissociative activities. It seeks to promote self-control, culture and coexistence based on respect for themselves and others.

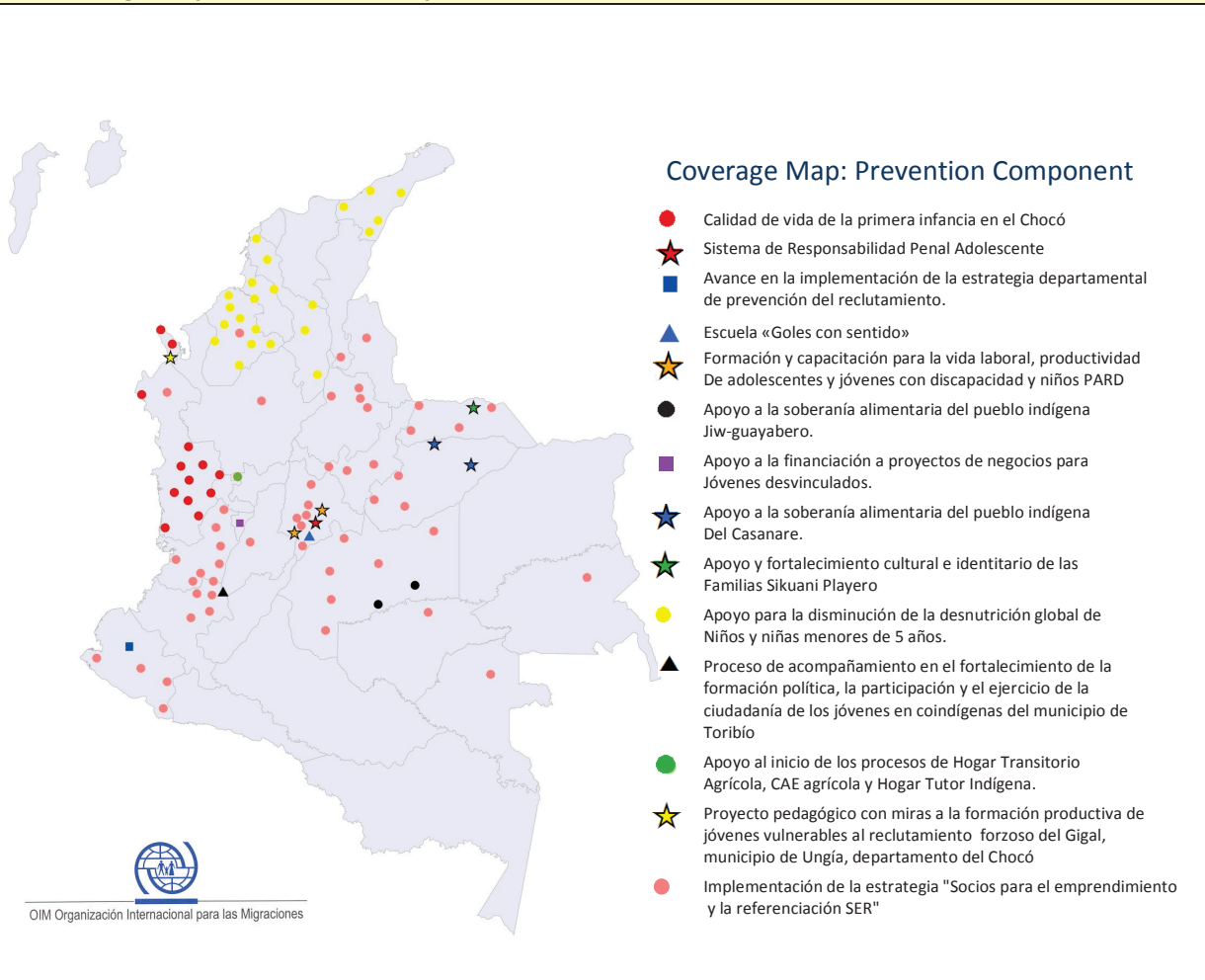
Camilo is now in the last phase of participation in the Program forming part of the group "Coexistence Promoters", in charge of sharing the experience with other youth in their communities and to convey a

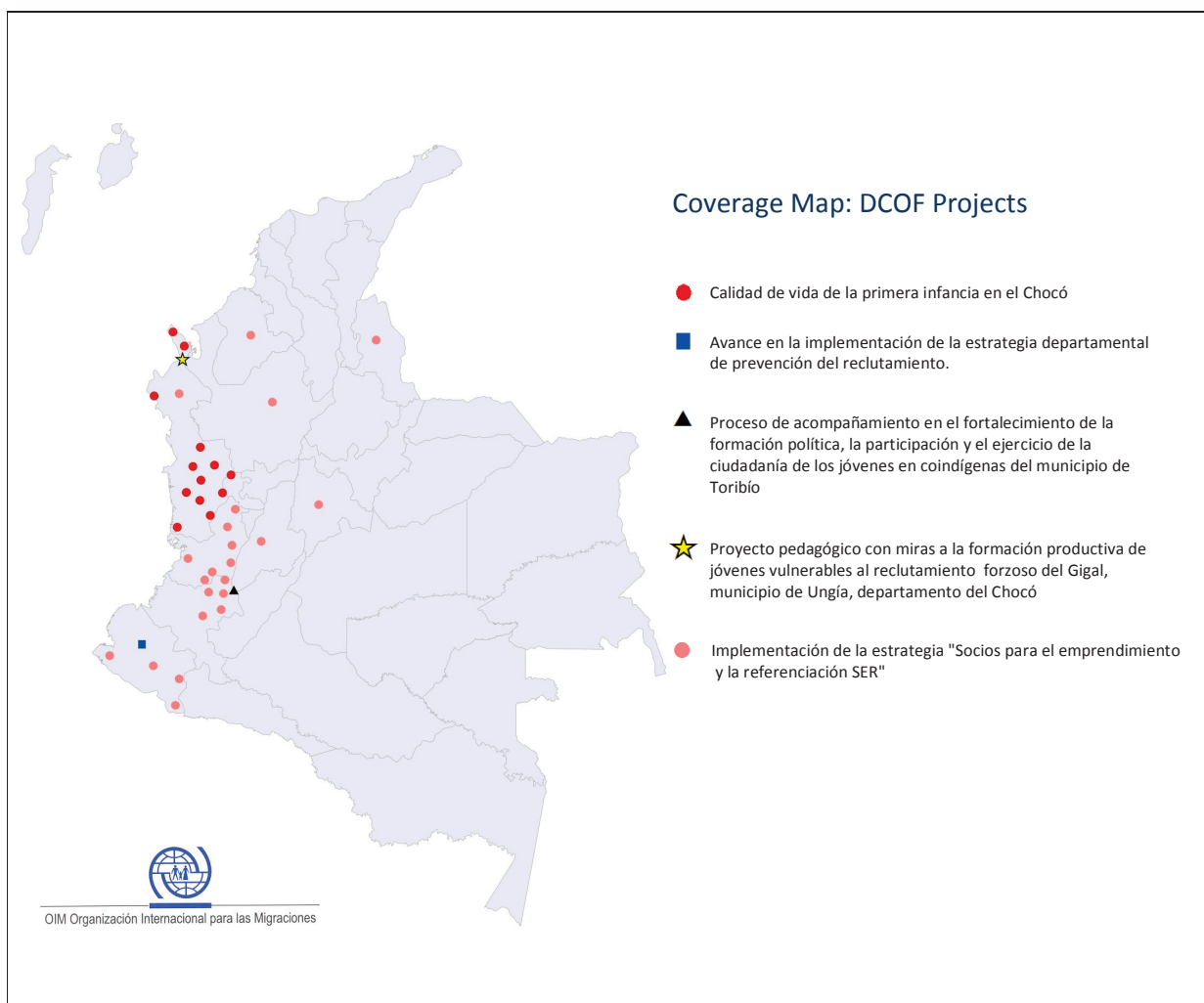
prevention message.

For Camilo, attending the meetings every Saturday is no sacrifice, as in this space he interacts with youth from other areas of Medellin, who went through the same problems he did. These are Camilo's new friends. This young man now takes advantage of his free time through cultural, recreational and musical activities, hand in hand with the Young Force professionals. This is his shield against participating in violent activities, and to take advantage of his free time and stay away from the consumption of Psychoactive Substances.

Together with his new friends from Young Force, he formed a group called Metamorphosis and created a play called "La tienda de don Pacho" (Don Pacho's Store), with a script written from their own experience, reflecting the reality of their communities: drug addiction, recruitment, violence, etc. and proposing various solutions and positive and creative alternatives to overcome and avoid those situations. Now Camilo is a studious young man who wants to finish high school, study civil engineering and continue transmitting the message to more CHA&Y of how crime definitely does not pay.

G. Coverage Maps: Prevention Component and DCOF





6. Institutional Strengthening for Colombianization

1. PREPARATION OF THE ICBF FOR THE END OF THE COOPERATION

Within the framework of the Victims' Law, during this quarter, the ICBF proposed the reorganization of the Protection Office. To this regard, the work teams for disengaged, displaced and children victims of landmines will be under the same sub-division. By the end of the period, the adjustment process was in progress. It is necessary to consider the adjustment to learn how the closing of the joint activities will take place with the new teams.

2. CONSOLIDATION OF STRATEGIC ALLIES FROM THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT

2.1 Human Rights School with the National Ombudsman's Office

The training workshops cycle was carried out this quarter for disengaged CHA&Y from ICBF's Specialized Assistance Program, in the cities of Bogota (Tutor Home), Medellin (Specialized Assistance Center La Florida) and Puerto Asis (Youth Clubs – ICBF Protection Program), thus fulfilling Cycle No.2 – Strengthening – according to the Human Rights School methodology. A total of **125 CHA&Y** participated in these workshops and received the tools to take part in scenarios of social participation, to acknowledge and claim their rights and exercise citizenship. Also, great emphasis was placed on training in sexual and reproductive rights. Training disengaged CHA&Y on human rights becomes important for its inclusion in the psychosocial assistance carried out by Program implementers, as it fosters social reintegration based on the exercise of citizenship from a rights perspective and on building bonds with society and the State.

The delivery of the final document on the systematization of the School of Rights experience is programmed for the month of October and the implementation of a videoconference for regional ICBF officials to present the results. Among the main findings of this systematization experience, the impact on public officials and feedback received from the National Ombudsman on technical aspects to be improved regarding Rights by the Teams of the ICBF Zone Centers and implementers is worth mentioning.

Likewise, the document with recommendations for the public policy on childhood and adolescence will be delivered. Within the framework of this project, 1.000 booklets will be published on the Basic Training Cycle of the Human Rights School, called "Narratives for the Construction of Dignity". The dissemination of this booklet will allow the strengthening of professionals, implementers and CHA&Y on human rights.

2.2 Projects in the Departments of Guainía and Arauca with the National Ombudsman

Prevention of the Sexual Commercial Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, Trafficking in Persons, and Recruitment of CHA&Y in the Department of Guainía.

The project implemented in the Municipality of Puerto Inirida, Department of Guainia, seeks to

generate a protective environment for childhood and adolescence against recruitment by IAG, sexual commercial exploitation, sexual abuse, and trafficking in persons, from a multicultural perspective. This initiative is carried out by the implementer Cafe since the month of June, performing the pertinent activities in the field with the collaboration of two professionals (Anthropologist and Social Worker) and eight (8) Indigenous Leaders.

Field work began this quarter with the identification of each of the indigenous reservations and the approach to the different communities that will benefit from the workshops, include the participation in the formulation and approval of the Prevention/Protection Route against recruitment, sexual abuse and sexual commercial exploitation, and will receive individual and family psychosocial accompaniment if needed. This is a project implemented jointly with ICBF and IOM's Counter trafficking Program.

Progress achieved this quarter in project implementation by component includes:

- **Elaboration of the Ethnographic Characterization Document of the Indigenous Population:**

This characterization document is elaborated jointly with the urban communities of Inirida, Coayare reservation – El Coco (Coco Nuevo, Coco Viejo, Barrio Escondido neighborhoods); the Paujil reservation (Paujil, El Porvenir, Cimarron neighborhoods), and the Cacahual reservation – Atabapo (Indigenous Zone, La Esperanza, La Primavera).

The characterization format for the targeted reservations was designed this quarter and by mid-September a draft of the document had been presented. The draft registers the current socioeconomic, community and family situation, the situation of guarantee and violation of rights of CHA&Y, the identification of Public Policies and services offers at national, departmental, and municipal level, and the identification of the context and conditions of forced recruitment, sexual commercial exploitation, sexual abuse and trafficking in persons in the area.

The elaboration of this document has allowed the identification of the situation of CHA&Y in Puerto Inirida and has become a useful work tool for the design and implementation of prevention actions against the different types of violence that impact the effective enjoyment of rights and the development of CHA&Y, their families, communities and the country.

- **Strengthening the Identity and Culture Component**

During this period, 27 educational, recreational and reflection workshops for CHA&Y and their families were designed. These workshops addressed the following issues: **(1)** prevention of sexual exploitation of CHA&Y by the tourism, hospitality and transportation sectors; **(2)** Risk factors for sexual commercial exploitation, sexual abuse, trafficking in persons and forced recruitment; **(3)** Law 1329: Measures to Counteract Sexual Commercial Exploitation of CHA&Y; **(5)** Reflection on the issues of Forced Recruitment, Sexual Commercial Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Trafficking in Persons.

These workshops fostered the acknowledgement of shared social responsibility by increasing the community's knowledge on the different types of violence. This way, coordinated activities may be implemented to prevent these violations of the rights of CHA&Y and guarantee them a life project away from violence, creating protective environments where protection is everyone's business.

Likewise, psychosocial accompaniment processes were implemented with the families of CHA&Y at risk of sexual abuse and the Youth Encounter was carried out to strengthen identity and cultural empowerment to prevent sexual commercial exploitation, sexual abuse, trafficking in persons and forced recruitment, considering the territorial characteristics of the communities in the Urban area of Coayare. A total of 107 youth attended this event.



Youth Encounter in Puerto Inírida

- Strengthening of Indigenous Law Mechanisms

This quarter, the methodological proposal for the implementation of the workshops of indigenous law was elaborated, which collected among other issues Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, the applicability of the current indigenous justice scheme, with emphasis on the types of violence which are the object of this project. Likewise, the strengthening of traditional and organizational indigenous authorities, as well as the formulation of mechanisms that promotes indigenous justice in coordination with regular justice.



Massive Event in Puerto Inírida

- Communication Campaign

This quarter, the process for the transmission of the Radio campaign and the location of the billboards was carried. Presently, the Radio Campaign is being broadcasted by the Radio Stations of Puerto Inírida "Marian Stereo" and the Communication Campaign that includes 4 overpasses, 3 billboards, and 675 t-shirts.

Likewise, the team of the Cafe Foundation sent a methodological proposal for the implementation of the "Massive Cultural and Sports Event" carried out mid-September. The whole community was summoned for the event through the Marina Stereo Station. Schools, folklore groups and public institutions were among the participants.

This event was carried with the objective of supporting the implementation of the Communication

Campaign to prevent recruitment and protect CHA&Y from all forms of sexual commercial exploitation, sexual abuse, trafficking in persons and forced recruitment in the Department of Guainia. This component is sponsored by ICBF and the following are the approved samples within the framework of the institutional campaign against abuse and sexual exploitation:



This campaign aims to provide technical and operational tools to promote awareness, sensitivity and training through the formulation and implementation of preventive measures through promotion, education, and mobilization for the prevention of Sexual Commercial Exploitation, Sexual Abuse, and Trafficking in persons and Forced Recruitment.

- **Inter-institutional coordination**

This quarter, the project participated in the national board meetings held in the Department for the formulation of the protection and prevention route to prevent sexual commercial exploitation, sexual abuse and trafficking in persons of CHA&Y.

The implemented project fostered expanded horizons regarding the protection of CHA&Y in secluded areas of the country and promoted cooperation to ensure the effective enforcement and enjoyment of the rights of CHA&Y, as well as the transformation of the image of this population, which persists in many social, family, and even institutional contexts. To guarantee said purpose, it is necessary to counteract vulnerabilities and expand opportunities.

Characterization of Violence and Sexual Exploitation of Boys, Girls, and Adolescents in and out of the framework of the Armed Conflict, and of the Institutional Capacity in the Departments of Arauca and Guainia, to Prevent Recruitment and Guarantee Access to Justice for Victims.

The main objective of this project is geared towards the characterization of the forms of violence and sexual exploitation of boys, girls and adolescents in the Departments of Arauca and Guainia, through field work aimed at documenting and analyzing acts of violence, as well as the institutional capacity to prevent these crimes and effectively assist this population.

During this quarter, the consultants hired for project implementation, presented IOM and the National Ombudsman the drafts of the documents for revision and feedback. These documents include: **(1)** Analysis of the Departmental context; **(2)** Characterization of Violence and Sexual exploitation in and out of the framework of the Armed Conflict; **(3)** Characterization of the Institutional Capacity, and **(4)** Recommendations.

In terms of impact, it is worth highlighting that the project was conceived as a way of acknowledging

that the Indigenous Communities have developed collective strategies to protect their CHA&Y against the different forms of violence and guarantee the transfer of ancestral knowledge, ensuring ethnical and cultural survival.

Likewise, it is of utmost importance to acknowledge that progress made in this characterization process has allowed the structuring of actions to guarantee the rights of CHA&Y, especially in the Department of Guainía. Without a doubt, this characterization will become a useful tool for the design, implementation and evaluation of the Protection and Prevention Route against the different types of violence, i.e. sexual commercial exploitation, sexual abuse, trafficking in persons and forced recruitment of CH&A.

3. OTHER ACTIVITIES

3.1 Governors' Encounter

The participation of **27 youth** in the XI Governors' Encounter held in Villavicencio (Meta) was supported this quarter. This event has become a space for public accountability in which departmental authorities present the results of their administration and express their commitment towards the improvement of the conditions of life of childhood, adolescence and youth.

In this occasion, the main objective of the encounter was to put together recommendations that allow the country to update the legislative organization and guide the implementation of the National Development Plan and the formulation of territorial development plans based on a Public Policy for Adolescence and Youth that acknowledges them as subjects of rights and partakers of national development. The main contributions of the participating youth addressed the need to update the Youth Law, promote training spaces on public policies for youth and human rights, and promote youth participation in the formulation of plans and programs to guarantee their rights.

3.2 Your Voice Counts

This period, support was provided for the implementation of the "Your Voice Counts Tour" of the Hip Hop artist George Martinez and his work group formed by the BD Clara Torres, Big Boy Chris Sagayo, and DJ Kima Hamilton, who in turn are part of the Global Block Foundation. The tour began in the city of Cali and visited 10 more cities of the country: Medellín, Apartadó, Pereira, Armenia, Cartago, Tumaco, Quibdó, Cartagena, Barranquilla and Bogotá.

This tour was financed by the United States Government through its agencies: Public Affairs Section (PAS), Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) and USAID, with the technical accompaniment of IOM. During the tour, George Martinez had the chance to meet with local Hip Hop artists and implement workshops with youth in each of the cities. His main objective was to generate cultural spaces that allow youth to reflect on recruitment prevention from an arts and culture perspective, as an opportunity for a better life.

Different actors such as the Colombo Americano Cultural Centers, the Secretariats of Culture, the Ayara Foundation, Paz y Bien Foundation, and the Popular Institute of Culture of Cali, Cultural Industries of

Cali, the National Police Department and the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana coordinated the scheduling of the tour.

In Quibdó, the logistics of the tour were coordinated by the Cooperation Association for Development (AGEH), in agreement with the Pastoral Social of the Quibdó Dioceses, the House of Youth and the Mama-U Cultural Center, who targeted and summoned youth and entities; the Claretiana University Foundation – FUCLA, the Afro Center of the Technological University of Chocó – UTCH, Apuestas Unidas del Chocó, who provided support through hydration and snacks; the Civil Defense, the Community Police, and the Red Cross, who provided their support and accompaniment during the closing of the event.

7. Difficulties and lessons learned

- During this quarter, the different projects were implemented within the framework of the electoral race for local and departmental public corporations. This political environment generated situations, such as the Electoral Guarantees Law and security and public order measures implemented due to the increase of activities by IAG, that affected in one way or another the regular course of Program activities. In that respect, the Attorney General established a series of instructions to be followed for state procurement processes to guarantee the transparency of the electoral process, and prevent inappropriate participation of public servants in political campaigns and the deviation of resources with partisan purposes (Electoral Guarantees Law). The measures restrict and limit the use of municipal and departmental resources, which in some cases are required for the implementation of projects.

In terms of security, and before the increase of armed actions by the FARC, BACRIM and ELN, access to certain areas of the national territory has been restricted. Considering that an important percentage of USAID/IOM's intervention takes place in highly vulnerable areas, some of the projects have been affected by the impossibility to accompany their implementation.

- It is worth mentioning that the armed conflict worsened in border areas such as Nariño, Putumayo and Arauca, as well as in the Departments of Tolima and Córdoba. This marks heightened intensity in the recruitment of CHA&Y in these areas, and establishes the need to reinforce actions in these territories.
- As a result of the regional analysis carried out with the National Ombudsman regarding sexual abuse phenomena within the armed conflict, it has been possible to differentiate intervention strategies depending on the context of the territory. The importance of applying diagnoses that reveal local realities in order to accurately guide intervention activities is worth highlighting.
- The creation of participation spaces for youth in evaluation scenarios of governance, accountability and discussion of public policies, turned out to be a strategic mechanism of impact in this population. To this regard, a group of youth participated in the XI Encounter of Governors held in Villavicencio (Meta). Youth expressed the need to update the Youth Law, promote training spaces in public policies on youth and human rights, and promote the participation of youth in the

formulation of plans and programs to guarantee their rights.

- The technical accompaniment offered by USAID/IOM to the differential assistance strategy for indigenous CH&Y, disengaged from IAG, and through ICBF's Specialized Assistance Program has been a key issue for the establishment of assistance settings that are able to respond to the specific needs of indigenous CH&Y, with rural vocation.

8. Priorities for next quarter

- For next period, Program activities will focus on the closing of projects currently in their final stage.
- There will be a focused effort to ensure the positioning of public policies on childhood and adolescence, for the junction with elected majors and governors that begin their term in office.
- Adjust the indigenous legal route according to the Childhood and Adolescence Law (1096 of 2006), so that it meets the terms and conditions of the regulation in force.
- Reach an agreement between the National Savings Fund, ICBF and Social Action within the regulatory framework of the Victims' Law, to allow the use of administrative repair funds through the FNA for housing and education.

9. Conclusions

The Support Program for Ex Combatant Children and at Risk of Recruitment by Illegal Armed Groups (IAG) has completed its implementation phase for the 2009-2011 period, implementing activities in three specific components:

- Direct assistance to CH&A disengaged from IAG: The activities implemented within the framework of the assistance component will improve capacity of the State and civil society to reestablish the rights of CH&A victimized by IAG.
- Recruitment prevention: Prevention activities will consolidate in Programs that impact public policies, education and public thought, regarding recruitment of CH&A.
- Institutional Strengthening for Colombianization: USAID/IOM will work with public, control, and social institutions in order to efficiently and effectively decentralize Program strategies and interventions.

After three years of implementation, the assistance process for disengaged CH&A has been qualified. A total of 864 disengaged CH&A entered the Program during this period. To this respect, the Program moved forward in the institutionalization process of methodologies such as Family Guidelines, Psychosocial Assistance Tools, Manual of Assistance in Crisis and Strategies to prevent the consumption of psychoactive substances (SPA), and the transference process of some of them to the ICBF was strengthened. However, in spite of this progress, the State has to face new challenges to regulate assistance and reparation activities for CH&A, in the light of the new Victims' Law.

In the year 2010, an adjustment to the Technical Guidelines of Regular Programs was carried out to

include differential assistance, the differential assistance booklet for ICBF services with supplementary food was elaborated and an assistance route was formulated with the Ministry of Interior and Justice for the reestablishment of rights with ethnic differential approach for CH&A from indigenous communities.

Likewise, initiatives to foster the labor inclusion of CH&A to the labor system, self-employment or the qualification of competencies, to guarantee more competitiveness in the labor market. 880 employment opportunities were generated for disengaged CH&A, and 6.141 vocational training spaces were authorized for disengaged CH&A and CHA&Y at risk of recruitment.

Some of the Social and Economic Reintegration Processes implemented were done through the Youth Reference and Opportunity Centers (CROJ), as well as through alliances with the National Learning Service (SENA) for vocational training, the elaboration and implementation of tools such as the MIMA, and through the creation of public-private alliances to generate employment opportunities and promote concepts such as Corporate Social Responsibility.

In spite of the progress made in terms of assistance, important challenges continue to be faced regarding the State's understanding of the evolution of child recruitment phenomenon. This way, adequate assistance and restitution may be guaranteed to this population and its occurrence could be prevented in a timely manner, in accordance with the Victims' Law.

During the 2009-2011 period, 192.239 CHA&Y participated in recruitment prevention activities. Prevention implies identifying the conditions that make families vulnerable, as well as environmental threats. It is pertinent to identify possible protection factors, and transform them to eradicate recruitment of CH&A by IAG, as well as forced displacement.

Progress was made by the Program in terms of public policy through the support to the creation and strengthening of the National Committee for Recruitment Prevention (CIPR) and the implementation of the CONPES 3673 on "Policy to Prevent the Recruitment and Use of CH&A by illegal armed groups and organized criminal groups", which establishes the need to guarantee and exercise rights and to create protective environments. These scenarios promoted and ensured the participation of CHA&Y, community, family and institutions at national, departmental and local level.

Additionally, vulnerable populations have been strengthened, particularly Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities, through the consolidation of protection strategies that reduce recruitment risk factors in their contexts. Projects for youth and adolescents were implemented, aimed at strengthening active and creative participation in the construction of the social fabric of the communities, through the implementation of the Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps methodology (MVRO).

It is relevant to mention some of the results achieved by the project implemented with the Displaced Children and Orphans' Fund (DCOF), which focused its activities in the departments of Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño and south of Tolima. To date (2009-2011), 31.885 CH&A have been benefitted through recruitment prevention initiatives; 4.167 public officials have been sensitized and have acquired tools to counteract the occurrence of this phenomenon; 325 youth leaders have participated in recruitment prevention activities; 157 youth clubs have been strengthened; 57 technical agricultural

institutions have received project support; 47 MVRO have been implemented in different communities and municipalities in the area, and two radio campaigns have been designed and disseminated for the prevention of recruitment of CH&A by IAG.

In terms of institutional strengthening for Colombianizations, 1.148 institutions have been strengthened between 2009 and 2001. Likewise the transference process of strategies and tools to the different local and national institutions was initiated, seeking sustainability and appropriation of those initiatives implemented by the Program, in order to guarantee their continuity once international cooperation ends. As mentioned before these include: technical guidelines for the inclusion and assistance of families, psychosocial assistance tools, prevention of the consumption of psychoactive substances (SPA), and MVRO, MIMA, reference and opportunity models, among others.

Regarding activities implemented during the July-September 2011 period, the following are noteworthy:

- During implementation of the USAID Project and within the institutional strengthening framework, the operational Joint Plans were elaborated with ICBF this quarter, as done annually, which included and defined activities to be implemented, timeframes, resources and responsibilities. This joint strategy also involved the holding of periodical follow up meetings to identify difficulties and search for pertinent solutions.
- The implementation of joint plans improved the assistance provided to CH&A in terms of family (elaboration of guidelines, model, and follow up methodology in the formulation stage), of launching new assistance guidelines and modalities, as is the case of Tutor Homes, of building post-program follow up mechanisms, as was done with the CROJ strategy, and in terms of coordination with other entities such as SENA, MEN, FNA, Techno academies, among other.
- Direct assistance to disengaged CH&A focused on processes to guarantee and reestablish rights. Out of the 53 entries, 74% (39) disengaged from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) group, 15% (8) from the National Liberation Army, and 11% (6) from the Emerging Criminal Bands (BACRIM). Regarding gender and ethnicity, 70% (37) are boys, 30% (16) are girls, 8% (4) are Afro-Colombian, 9% (5) are indigenous, and 83% (44) are mestizo. Currently, 481 CH&A are being assisted. Since 2001, USAID/IOM have assisted a total of 4.943 CH&A.
- Regarding the assistance offered through the Specialized Program of ICBF, the institutional modality covered 44% of the CH&A currently in the Program (481), the Family Settings modality covered 54%, while 2% of the assisted CH&A are in ICBF's protection network.
- Regarding prevention, the support to the implementation of public policies to prevent recruitment and the work on public education and social investment initiatives continued this quarter. As a result, 9.219 CH&A participated in recruitment prevention processes. Out of those, 1.094 CH&A from vulnerable communities benefitted from the activities implemented within the framework of the Displaced Children and Orphan's Fund (DCOF), focusing intervention activities on indigenous and Afro-Colombian communities in the Departments of Chocó, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Nariño and South of Tolima.

- During the period, five new projects were formulated, namely: (i) project with World Coach Colombia Foundation, to prevent recruitment of CHA in the La Popa Sector in Cartagena, (ii) the project with the Jaikerazabi Collective Communications implemented in the municipality of Mutata (Antioquia), which gives continuity to the Assistance Program for Displaced Population implemented by USAID/IOM; (iii) the project implemented with the Chamber of Commerce of Quindio, which seeks to support and finance the initiatives formulated by disengaged youth or at risk of recruitment through a Seed Capital Fund; (iv) the project Pazalobien, with Mi Sangre Foundation (My Blood Foundation), and (v) the project implemented in the municipality of Victoria and Jardines de Sucumbios to identify risks and vulnerabilities to which CH&A are exposed in these territories (Departments of Nariño and Putumayo – South of the Country).
- The Institutional Strengthening for Colombianization process continues to report significant progress. During the period, activities implemented with the National Ombudsman continued: (i) Human Rights School, (ii) project to prevent Sexual Commercial Exploitation, sexual abuse, trafficking in persons and recruitment of CH&A in the departments of Guainía and Arauca; (iii) characterization of violence and sexual exploitation of CH&A in the armed conflict and out of it.
- Finally, the participation of 27 youth in the XI National Governors' Encounter is worth highlighting. The event took place in the city of Villavicencio (Meta).
- Likewise, the Program supported the implementation of the "Tu Voz Cuenta" (Your Voice Counts) Music Tour of the Hip Hop artist George Martinez. The tour began in the city of Cali (South) and visited 10 more cities. The tour was financed with United States Government Funds through its agencies: Public Affairs Section – PAS, Narcotics Affairs Section – NAS and USAID, with IOM's technical accompaniment. This initiative showed IOM's capacity to join efforts with local actors, private organizations, government entities, departmental institutions, private sector organizations, the education sector, among others, in order to promote initiatives oriented to prevent the recruitment of CH&A by IAG.

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1: BENEFICIARIES OF RECRUITMENT PREVENTION INITIATIVES, JULY – SEPTEMBER 2011

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES		
	CH&Y	TEACHERS, CIVIL SERVANTS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
SENA-USAID/IOM AGREEMENT: CLUBS	3.041		
JUVENILE PENAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM (SRPA). MAYORS OFFICES' DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION	71		
RECRUITMENT PREVENTION IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF LORICA (CÓRDOBA)	1100	400	7
SAN JOSÉ DEL GUAVIARE MAJOR'S OFFICE	189	151	4
CITY HALL OF MEDELLÍN, DEPARTMENT OF ANTIOQUIA	539		
TIME TO PLAY FOUNDATION	6		
SAN PEDRO JULIAN EYMARD PARISH ("Goals with purpose")	333	193	
WORLD COACH COLOMBIA	200		
JAIKERAZABI COLLECTIVE COMMUNICATIONS	24		
MI SANGRE FOUNDATION (MY BLOOD FOUNDATION)	2.470		3
DCOF			
AYARA FAMILY PROJECT	165		
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGY TO PREVENT THE PARTICIPATION OF CHA&Y IN THE CONFLICT ((MUNICIPALITIES OF TUMACO, SAMANIEGO, POLICARPA, MALLAMA, EL CHARCO, RICAURTE, CUMBAL AND LOS ANDES SOTOMAYOR IN NARIÑO)	354	329	

PROJECT	BENEFICIARIES		
	CH&Y	TEACHERS, CIVIL SERVANTS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
PAYACUA: PILOT PROJECT FOR THE REAFFIRMATION AND STRENGTHENING OF EDUCATION AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR PREVENTION: "UNLEASHING ANCESTRAL KNOWLEDGE, TO GIVE MORE THAN WE RECEIVE"	15		
VICTORIA AND JARDINES DE SUCUMBIOS PROJECT	560	340 families 30 teachers	
COLOMBIANIZATION			
HUMAN RIGHTS SCHOOL WITH THE NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE	125		
GOVERNOR'S ENCOUNTER	27		
TOTAL	9.219	1783 community members	14
		30 teachers	

ATTACHMENT 2: CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE EXPERIENCE SYSTEMATIZATION PROCESS IN SAN JOSÉ DEL GUAVIARE (2008-2011)

INCLUDED IN ATTACHED CD.

ATTACHMENT 3: LIST OF ONGOING PROJECTS, JULY - SEPTEMBER 2.011

CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
NAJ-338 / NAJ-434	Alcaldía Municipal de Catón de San Pablo	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó"	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan de atención integral" pertinente a la cultura local, en sus componentes de educación, cuidado, nutrición y salud básica,	Chocó,	El Cantón De San Pablo,	26
NAJ-338 / NAJ-437	Alcaldía Municipal de Lloró	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó"	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan de atención integral" pertinente a la cultura local, en sus componentes de educación, cuidado, nutrición y salud básica,	Chocó,	Lloró	26
NAJ-338 / NAJ-439	Alcaldía Municipal de Sipí	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó"	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan de atención integral" pertinente a la cultura local, en sus componentes de educación, cuidado, nutrición y salud básica,	Chocó,	Sipí,	26
NAJ-338 / NAJ-440	Alcaldía Municipal de Unguía	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó"	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan de atención integral" pertinente a la cultura local, en sus componentes de educación, cuidado, nutrición y salud básica,	Chocó,	Unguía,	26
NAJ-338 / NAJ-444	Alcaldía Municipal de Juradó	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó"	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan	Chocó,	Juradó,	26

CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
			de atención integral” pertinente a la cultura local, en sus componentes de educación, cuidado, nutrición y salud básica			
NAJ-338 / NAJ-445	Alcaldía Municipal de Medio Baudó	“Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó”	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del “plan de atención integral” pertinente a la cultura local, en sus componentes de educación, cuidado, nutrición y salud básica	Chocó,	Medio Baudó,	26
NAJ-338 / NAJ-446	Alcaldía Municipal de Río Quito	“Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó”	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del “plan de atención integral” pertinente a la cultura local, en sus componentes de educación, cuidado, nutrición y salud básica	Chocó,	Río Quito,	26
NAJ-338 / NAJ-447	Alcaldía Municipal de Medio Atrato	“Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó”	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del “plan de atención integral” pertinente a la cultura local, en sus componentes de educación, cuidado, nutrición y salud básica	Chocó,	Medio Atrato,	26
NAJ-338 / NAJ-448	Alcaldía Municipal de Bagadó	“Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó”	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del “plan de atención integral” pertinente a la cultura local, en sus componentes de educación, cuidado, nutrición y salud básica	Chocó,	Bagadó,	26
NAJ-338 / NAJ-	Alcaldía Municipal de San José	“Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación	Chocó,	San Jose Del Palmar,	26

CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
463	del Palmar	Chocó"	CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan de atención integral" pertinente a la cultura local, en sus componentes de educación, cuidado, nutrición y salud básica			
NAJ-338 / NAJ-482	Alcaldía Municipal de Medio San Juan	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó"	Apoyar la gestión realizada por la OIM en el marco del convenio de cooperación CHS-338 para la implementación del "plan de atención integral" pertinente a la cultura local, en sus componentes de educación, cuidado, nutrición y salud básica	Chocó,	Medio San Juan,	26
NAJ-476 / NAJ-492	Cafam	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó"	Procurar la continuidad del "Plan de Atención Integral" para la primera infancia, en los componentes de educación inicial, protección, cuidado, nutrición y salud básica, de la población beneficiaria del presente convenio	Chocó,	Bagado, El Cantón De San Pablo, Lloro, Medio Baudo,	22
NAJ-476 / NAJ-493	Fucla	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó"	Procurar la continuidad del "Plan de Atención Integral" para la primera infancia, en los componentes de educación inicial, protección, cuidado, nutrición y salud básica, de la población beneficiaria del presente convenio	Chocó,	Acandi, Unguia,	22
NAJ-476 / NAJ-494	Diócesos de Quibdó A	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó"	Procurar la continuidad del "Plan de Atención Integral" para la primera infancia, en los componentes de educación inicial, protección, cuidado, nutrición y salud básica, de la población beneficiaria del presente convenio	Chocó,	Bojaya, Medio Atrato, Quibdo, Rio Quito,	22
NAJ-476 / NAJ-495	Diócesos de Quibó B	"Calidad de vida de la primera infancia en el Chocó"	Procurar la continuidad del "Plan de Atención Integral" para la primera infancia, en los componentes de	Chocó,	Litoral Del San Juan, Sipi,	22

CODE	OPERATOR	NAME	OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF MONTHS
			educación inicial, protección, cuidado, nutrición y salud básica, de la población beneficiaria del presente convenio			
NAJ-480	USAID	Sistema de Responsabilidad Penal Adolescente	Aunar recursos técnicos, pedagógicos, humanos, físicos, administrativos y económicos para implementar una estrategia de atención integral especializada dirigida a las y los adolescentes entre 14 y 17 años y sus familias, vinculados al SRPA	Bogotá D.C.,	Bogotá D.C.,	22
NAJ-522	Fundación Proinco	Avance en la implementación de la estrategia departamental de prevención del reclutamiento	Visualizar, diseñar, construir y adoptar medidas de solución necesarias para evitar el reclutamiento forzado y cualquier forma de utilización de niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes al conflicto armado y actividades ilícitas	Nariño,	El Charco, Los Andes, Mallama, Policarpa, Ricaurte, Samaniego, Tumaco, Todos,	17
NAJ-587	Parroquia San Pedro Julian Eymard	Escuela "Goles con sentido"	Prevenir el reclutamiento de Niños, niñas y jóvenes del sector Paraiso de Ciudad Bolívar, a través de espacios deportivos, artísticos y de participación para la construcción de espacios colectivos de desarrollo, fortalecimiento de los entornos familiares	Bogotá D.C.,	Bogotá D.C.,	8
NAJ-584 / NAJ-597	Granfundación	Formación y capacitación para la vida laboral, productiva de adolescentes y jóvenes con discapacidad y niños PARD	Continuar ejecutando la fase de formación y fortalecimiento de los participantes para la vida laboral y productiva; preparación y movilización de recursos para la inclusión y creación de unidades de emprendimiento con adolescentes y jóvenes con discapacidad	Bogotá D.C., Cundinamarca,	Bogotá D.C., Fusagasuga,	9
NAJ-584 /	Fundación Reciclatesp	Apoyo a la soberanía	Contribuir en la recuperación de la	Meta,	Mapiripan, Puerto	9

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NAJ-598	eciesos	alimentaria del pueblo indigena Jiw-Guayabero.	soberanía alimentaria y el fortalecimiento de la estructura tradicional del pueblo indigena Jiw-Guayabero, en condición de desplazamiento y confinamiento para el mejoramiento de las condiciones de vida		Concordia,	
NAJ-591	CAMARA DE COMERCIO DE ARMENIA	Apoyo a la financiación a proyectos de negocios para jóvenes desvinculados	Identificar las ideas de negocios de 100 jóvenes que se encuentren en proceso formativo, de las cuales, a través de la creación de un fondo de Capital Semilla, se apoyaran las iniciativas productivas de mínimo 25 jóvenes en riesgo de reclutamiento	Quindío,	Armenia,	5
NAJ-584 / NAJ-607	Grupo Intercultural al Almáciga	Apoyo a la soberanía alimentaria y fortalecimiento organizativo de los pueblos indígenas del departamento del Casanare.	Contribuir de manera concertada al mejoramiento de las condiciones de salud y nutrición de los niños, niñas, adolescentes y sus familias de las comunidades indígenas del resguardo de Caño Mochuelo, Departamento de Casanare	Casanare,	Paz De Ariporo, Hato Corozal,	7
NAJ 584 / NAJ-610	Fundación para el desarrollo agrícola, social y tecnológico. FUNDASET	Apoyo y fortalecimiento cultural e identitario de las familias Sikuani Playero .	Fortalecer el empoderamiento identitario y cultural de los niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes, en base a la producción alimentaria y artesanal, teniendo en cuenta las particularidades territoriales de las comunidades Sikuani	Arauca,	Arauca,	9
NAJ-581 / NAJ-615	Secretariado Pastoral Social Cáritas Barranquilla	Apoyo para la Disminución de la Desnutrición Global de niños y niñas menores de 5 años.	Contribuir a la recuperación del estado nutricional de los niños y niñas menores de cinco años remitidos por la Red contra la extrema pobreza Red Juntos con desnutrición global con la participación de la familia			8
NAJ-	Fundación	Implementación	Formar los adolescentes y	Antioquia,	Todos,	6

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584 / NAJ- 627	Colombianos apoyando colombianos	de la estrategia "Socios para el emprendimiento y la referenciación SER"	jóvenes de los Clubes Juveniles en conceptos básicos de Emprendimiento, desarrollando competencias que favorezcan la definición, implementación y sostenibilidad de emprendimientos juveniles en cada Club Juvenil	Tolima, Cordoba, Norte de Santander, Choco, Cundinamarca,		
NAJ- 581 / NAJ- 630	Fundación Franciscana a Tomas Moro	Apoyo para la disminución de la desnutrición global de niños y niñas menores de 5 años.	Contribuir a la recuperación del estado nutricional de los niños y niñas menores de 5 años remitidos por la Red contra la extrema Pobreza- Red Juntos, con desnutrición global con la participación de la familia	Sucre,	Buenavista, Sampues, Toluviejo,	6
NAJ- 584 / NAJ- 631	Proempresas	Implementación de la estrategia "Socios para el emprendimiento y la referenciación SER"	Formar los adolescentes y jóvenes de los Clubes Juveniles en conceptos básicos de Emprendimiento, desarrollando competencias que favorezcan la definición, implementación y sostenibilidad de emprendimientos juveniles en cada Club Juvenil	Santander, Boyacá, Casanare, Arauca,	Barrancabermeja, Bucaramanga, Piedecuesta, Floridablanca, Sogamoso, Tunja, Chiquinquirá, Yopal, Monterrey, Mani, Arauca, Tame, Saravena, Puerto Rondón,	6
NAJ- 584 / NAJ- 633	Pia Sociedad Salesiana Centro de Capacitación don Bosco	Implementación de la estrategia "Socios para el emprendimiento y la referenciación SER"	Formar los adolescentes y jóvenes de los Clubes Juveniles en conceptos básicos de Emprendimiento, desarrollando competencias que favorezcan la definición, implementación y sostenibilidad de emprendimientos juveniles en cada Club Juvenil	Cauca, Nariño, Valle del Cauca,	Corinto, Popayan, Santander De Quilichao, Toribio, Silvia, Pasto, Tumaco, Samaniego, Ipiales, Buenaventura, Cali, Jamundi, Florida, Bugalagrande, Tulua, Cartago, Palmira,	6
NAJ- 584 / NAJ- 634	Cafam	Implementación de la estrategia "Socios para el emprendimiento y la referenciación	Formar los adolescentes y jóvenes de los Clubes Juveniles en conceptos básicos de Emprendimiento, desarrollando competencias	Cundinamarca, Meta, Bogotá D.C., Guania, Guaviare, Vaupes,	Soacha, Fusagasuga, Pacho, Granada, Puerto Gaitan, Villavicencio, Vista Hermosa,	6

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		SER"	que favorezcan la definición, implementación y sostenibilidad de emprendimientos juveniles en cada Club Juvenil		La Macarena, San Martin, Bogotá D.C., Inirida, San Jose Del Guaviare, Mitu,	
NAJ-639	CECIDIC	Proceso de acompañamiento en el fortalecimiento de la formación política, la participación y el ejercicio de la ciudadanía de los jóvenes en co indígenas del municipio de Toribío.	Desarrollar un proceso de fortalecimiento organizativo a los jóvenes en los resguardos indígenas del municipio de Toribío.	Cauca,	Toribio,	3
NAJ-640	Centro de Capacitación de Integración Indígena Ingruma	Apoyo al inicio de los procesos de Hogar Transitorio agrícola, CAE agrícola y Hogar Tutor indígena.	Brindar atención especializada en las modalidades de Hogar de Atención Transitoria, Centro de Atención Especializada y Hogar Tutor Indígena para la protección y restablecimiento de los derechos adolescentes desvinculados de los grupos armados ilegales.	Caldas,	Riosucio,	4
NAJ-581 / NAJ-614	Corporación Universidad del Sinu Elias Bechara Zainum	Apoyo para la disminución de la desnutrición global de niños y niñas menores de 5 años.	Contribuir a la recuperación del estado nutricional de los niños y las niñas menores de cinco años remitidos por la Red contra la extrema pobreza Red Juntos con desnutrición global con la participación de la familia como responsable directa de la atención	Bolívar,	Hatillo De Loba, Tiquisio, San Juan Nepomuceno, San Pablo,	7
NAJ-581 / NAJ-617	Caja de Compensación familiar de Cordoba COMFACOR	Apoyo para la disminución de la desnutrición global de niños y niñas menores de 5 años.	Contribuir a la recuperación del estado nutricional de los niños y las niñas menores de cinco años remitidos por la Red contra la extrema pobreza Red Juntos con desnutrición global con la participación de la familia	Cordoba,	Ayapel, Monteria, Pueblo Nuevo, Puerto Libertador, San Carlos, Valencia, Buenavista, Lorica, San Pelayo,	En ejecución
NAJ-	Camara	Apoyo para la	Contribuir a la recuperación	La Guajira,	Dibulla, Fonseca,	7

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581 / NAJ- 618	Junior de Colombia Capito WAYMA	disminución de la desnutrición global de niños y niñas menores de 5 años.	del estado nutricional de los niños y las niñas menores de cinco años remitidos por la Red contra la extrema pobreza Red Juntos con desnutrición global con la participación de la familia		Maicao, Riohacha, Villanueva,	
NAJ- 646	INSITUTO COMUNITA RIO REGIONAL ALCIDES FÉRNANDE Z	Proyecto pedagógico con miras a la formación productiva de jóvenes vulnerables al reclutamiento forzoso del Gilgal Municipio de Ungía departamento del Choco.	Proyecto pedagógico con miras a la formación productiva de jóvenes vulnerables al reclutamiento forzoso del Gilgal Municipio de Ungía, departamento del Choco.	Choco,	Unguía,	2
NAJ- 592	Ciudad Don Bosco	Fortalecimiento al componente de familia del programa Especializado del ICBF, para atención de niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes desvinculados de los grupos armados ilegales.	Apoyar los procesos de inserción social de los niños, niñas y jóvenes por medio de la implementación de encuentros de familiares.	Antioquia,	Medellín,	6
NAJ- 594	Fundación Hogares Claret	Fortalecimiento al componente de familia del programa Especializado del ICBF, para atención de niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes desvinculados de los grupos armados ilegales.	Apoyar los procesos de inserción social de los niños, niñas y jóvenes por medio de la implementación de encuentros de familiares.	Santander,	Bucaramanga,	6
NAJ- 609	Pia Sociedad	Fortalecimiento al componente de	Apoyar los procesos de inserción social de los niños,	Valle del Cauca,	Cali,	5

CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM TO SUPPORT CHILD EX-COMBATANTS AND PREVENT RECRUITMENT OF CHILDREN BY ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS
ELEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT
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	Salesiana Centro de Capacitación don Bosco	familia del programa Especializado del ICBF, para atención de niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes desvinculados de los grupos armados ilegales.	niñas y jóvenes por medio de la implementación de encuentros de familiares.			